

SOUTHEAST ASIA PUBLICATION SOURCES:  
AN ACCOUNT OF A FIELD TRIP,  
1958-1959

CECIL HOBBS



DATA PAPER NUMBER 40  
SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM  
DEPARTMENT OF FAR EASTERN STUDIES  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK  
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## THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM

The Southeast Asia Program was organized at Cornell University in the Department of Far Eastern Studies in 1950. It is a teaching and research program of interdisciplinary studies in the humanities, social sciences and some natural sciences. It deals with Southeast Asia as a region, and with the individual countries of the area: Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The activities of the Program are carried on both at Cornell and in Southeast Asia. They include an undergraduate and graduate curriculum at Cornell which provides instruction by specialists in Southeast Asian cultural history and present-day affairs and offers intensive training in each of the major languages of the area. The Program sponsors group research projects on Thailand, on Indonesia, on the Philippines, and on the area's Chinese minorities. At the same time, individual staff and students of the Program have done field research in every Southeast Asian country.

A list of publications relating to Southeast Asia which may be obtained on prepaid order directly from the Program is given at the end of this volume. Information on Program staff, fellowships, requirements for degrees, and current course offerings will be found in an Announcement of the Department of Far Eastern Studies obtainable from the Director, Southeast Asia Program, Franklin Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.



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## PREFACE

Since World War II interest in Southeast Asia throughout the world has increased tremendously. This has brought about an upswing in library acquisitions in many major libraries, not only in the United States, but in a number of other countries with the result that interest in learning more about what is being published and how it can be acquired is spreading. Since the Library of Congress has had the most active program of acquisitions in this area, a report on its activities will undoubtedly be of interest to all of those libraries here and abroad which are endeavoring to obtain retrospective and current publications, including monographs, serials and maps, in Western languages, and in the vernaculars of the eight countries. As the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell can testify, this is not an easy task.

This is the third such report by Dr. Cecil Hobbs, Chief, Southeast Asia Division, Orientalia, Library of Congress. The two previous reports appeared in the Cornell Data Paper Series (No. 3, 1952 and No. 11, 1953). As in the past, Dr. Hobbs kept a detailed log of his trip (September 1958-May 1959) and from this he has compiled this informal report which provides a mass of data regarding publications, procurement arrangements, the manifold problems of procurement, and other data of interest to those concerned with Southeast Asia.

The reception accorded the first two reports warrants, it seems, publication of this report in a similar form. We are grateful to Dr. Hobbs for making this account available to the Southeast Asia Program for inclusion in its Data Paper series.

John M. Echols  
Chairman  
Department of Far Eastern Studies

Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York  
October, 1959







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This third field trip\* in Southeast Asia for the Library of Congress, after many months of careful preparation, started on a sunshiny, but crisp Friday morning, September 26, 1958, as the plane took off from the Washington National Airport. My planned travel schedule was a very full one which would eventually cause me to visit in 21 foreign countries, 54 foreign cities, handle 16 different currencies, travel about 28,000 miles, and open and close my single bag of clothing what seemed like a million times.

The purposes back of the Southeast Asia trip were sevenfold:

- (1) to engage reliable bookdealers which would supply publications according to an established Purchase Order stating the desire of the Library of Congress;
- (2) to strengthen the official exchange program, whereby all official documents would be sent from the respective foreign governments;
- (3) to secure by exchange the leading publications of educational institutions, research societies and other bodies;
- (4) to procure by subscription the important newspapers and periodicals in various languages issued by the commercial press;
- (5) to search out Communist publications related to Southeast Asia which are published in or are imported for sale in Southeast Asia;
- (6) to observe collections of books or manuscripts on Southeast Asia which might prove worthy as future microfilming projects;
- (7) to confer with professors, writers and librarians related to research on Southeast Asia.

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\* The previous trips were in 1947-1948 and 1952-1953, accounts of which are given in Data Papers 3 and 11 respectively.

## SCOTLAND

The Pan American clipper landed at Shannon, Ireland, at 5:00 A.M., Saturday, and a short hop on Aer Lingus to Dublin and another one to Edinburgh, brought me to Scotland, a country I had never seen before. Two days were packed full, and there were many valuable experiences.

1. SCOTTISH CENTRAL LIBRARY. Mr. M. C. Pottinger, the Librarian, was out of town attending some conference, and I was unable to see him. However, arrangements had been made prior to his departure for me to see the Library, and Miss Dorothy Wardle met me at the North British Hotel and took me to see the Scottish Central Library. One of the important features shown was the Scottish Union Catalog. It now contains nearly 300,000 entries, and it is estimated that there is an annual increase of about 15,000 entries incorporated per year giving information about the basic books of the cooperating libraries. There are now 39 libraries which cooperate with the Scottish Central Library by sending in the titles of their new accessions for inclusion in the catalog. The complete holdings of the majority of the cooperating libraries are still to be incorporated in this Union Catalog in Scotland. However, cards are being prepared continually, and entries are now being made at the rate of about 1000 per day. The British National Bibliography is aiding this regional union catalog by making available the British National Bibliography entries on Union Catalog sheaf slips.

Inter-library loan service is another important feature of this regional library. Because of the Scottish National Catalog at the Scottish Central Library, the libraries of Scotland, and elsewhere too, may secure information if and when a particular book is available. In more recent years London libraries have made use of this service a great deal. Records show that the availability of this information from the Union Catalog has brought about an extensive loan service by many Scottish libraries--even world-wide, including United States.

With reference to publications issued by the Scottish Central Library, certain Divisions at the Library of Congress might be interested in these publications: issued in 1956 was Scottish newspapers held in Scottish libraries. Also being prepared now is Scottish family histories held in Scottish libraries, which will be a useful aid to the study of Scottish family history. And a music publication now in preparation entitled Sources from which music may be borrowed or hired will be useful to local music societies in Scotland.

2. EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Although the Scottish Central Library has no widespread interest in the countries of Southeast Asia, the Edinburgh University Library does have groups of books which pertain to South Asia and some segments of Southeast Asia. Dr. L. W. Sharp, the Librarian, who kindly showed me about on a very interesting tour, pointed out especially the D. M. Forbes collection of unprinted books and manuscripts dealing with the Philippines. It is my understanding that these rare and valuable materials on the Philippines came from a graduate of that University, Daniel Macintosh Forbes, who later developed an interest in the Philippines, and then gave the publications to the University Library in 1917.

At my request, Dr. Sharp made available a partial list of their Filipino materials; the items will be checked at the Library of Congress with a view to microfilming those books we desire. The list includes these titles: Conquista de las islas Malucas, by B. Leonardo de Argensola; (Madrid, 1609); Tom. 1. de la historia . . . de Filipinas, by D. Aduarte, (Zaragoca, 1693); Tom. 2. de la historia . . . de Filipinas, by B. de Santa Cruz (Zaragoca, 1693); Tom. 3. de la historia . . . de Filipinas, by V. de Salazar (Manila, 1742); Compendio Historico de Philipinas, by Dr. Martinez (Madrid, 1756); Historia de la provincia de Philipinas, by D. Murillo Velarde (Manila, 1749), Pt. 2; Historia de las Islad Mindanao, by F<sup>te</sup> Combés (Madrid, 1667); Conquistas de las Islas Philipinas, Gaspar de S. Augustin (Madrid, 1698); Historia general de la Yadia Oriental, by A. S. Roman de Ribeneyra (Valladolid, 1603); Extracto historial del comercio (Madrid, 1736; Account in letters of a voyage to Manilla to Capt. George W. Manby, with original MS., by M. Adolphe Barrot (Yarmouth, 1842); Vocabulairo de la lengua Tagala, by D. de los Santos (Manilla, 1835); Vocabulairo de la lengua Tagala, by J. de Noredó and P. de San Lucar (Manilla, 1754); Vocabulario de Pampango, by Diego Bergano (Manilla, 1732); Revista de Filipinas. Tom 1-2 (in 1) (Manila, 1876-1877); Bibliotheca Americana... Historia. etc 2 supplements Leclere (Charles) (Paris, 1878-87); Bibliotheca Americana. Catalogus raisonné, by Leclere (Charles) (Paris, 1867); Estado de las Islas Filipinas, by Tomás de Comyn (Madrid, 1820); Compendio de las historias ... de la India, by J. Martinez de la Puente (Madrid, 1681); Histoires des isles Marianes, by Charles Le Gobien (Paris, 1700); Historia de las cosas ... de la China, by T. Gongalez de Mendoga (Anvers, 1596); Historia de los P. P. Dominicos ... en las, by Juan Ferrando (Madrid, 1870-72); El archipiélago Filipino, by J. Montero y Vidal (Madrid, 1886); Historia de la pirateria Malayo, etc., by J. Montero y Vidal (Madrid, 1888); Historical view of the Philippine Islands, by J. M. de Zúñiga (London, 1814); Catálogo de obras Filipinas, by W. E. Retana (Madrid, n.d.); Lettera annua della provincia delle Filipinne al Claudio Acquaviva, by G. Lopez (Roma, 1611); Philosophical ... history ... the E. & W. Indies, by G. T. F. Raynal (London, 1776); Relacion de las Islas Philipinas, by P. Chirino (Rome, 1604); Historia de las Islas Philipinas, by J. M. de Zúñiga (Sampaloc, 1803); Religiosa hospitalidad por los Hijos, etc., by J. M. Maldonado de Puga (Grandda, 1742); Sucesos de las Islas Philipinas, by A. de Morga (Mexici ad Indos, 1609); Estados de la poblacion de Filipinas, by Philippine Islands (/Manilla/ 1820); Descripcion geografica y topografica, by Yldefonso de Aragon (/Manilla/ 1819); De las Islas Filipinas, by L. P. Alvares y Tejero (Valencia, 1842); Estado general de la provincia ... de Filipinas (Sampaloc, 1820); Estado general de la provincia ... de Filipinas (/Manila/ 1838); Relacion de los gloriosos martirios ... by D. Aduarte (Manila, 1637); The discovery and conquest of... Philippine Islands, by H. Leonardo de Argensola (London, 1708); Noticia historios natural de los gloriosos ... Islas Philipines ... by A. Mozo (Madrid, 1763); Historia general de Philipinas. 14 vols., by Juan de la Concepcion (Manila, 1788-92).

Also, among the special collections is the Muir collection which consists of Sanskrit books and pamphlets from the library of John Muir, upon whose death in 1882 the collection was presented to the library by his brother Sir William Muir, acting on behalf of the Muir family. The collection forms the nucleus of a section on Oriental Studies which is expanding.



During the course of the tour I learned that the University Library is really made up of a number of separate libraries: the General Library, which includes the books of the Old and New Reading Rooms in the Old College; the Central Medical Library; the Reid Music Library; and Departmental and Class Libraries. The University Library maintains a main catalog which aims at including all titles to books in the above-mentioned libraries.

## ENGLAND

During my short stay in England, I visited the School for Oriental and African Studies of the University of London, the Commonwealth Studies Library of the University of London, the British Museum, the British Broadcasting Corporation Library, Oxford University Library, and the Cambridge University Library.

1. SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES. Although the need for a school of Oriental studies was felt as early as 1907, when the Reay Committee was created for the purpose of formulating a scheme for an institution of Oriental languages, it was not until 1917, during World War I, that a school as a part of Cambridge University was opened with nine students in attendance. Within the first 10 years, over 3,000 were enrolled, and now that figure has been increased considerably. From the very beginning, when the Secretary of State for India appointed a Committee to formulate a plan for a School of Oriental language, men who were closely associated with Indic studies have been the guiding powers in getting the school going. Sir John Hewitt, formerly Lt. Gov. of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was the first Chairman of the Governing Body; and later in 1937 Prof. Ralph L. Turner, who occupied the Chair of Sanskrit at the University of London and earlier of the Indian Educational Service, became the Director of the School and held that post until his retirement in 1957, when he was succeeded by the present Director, Dr. C. H. Philips, who has also been closely associated with Indic studies.

For a complete view of the curriculum and all the courses which are offered by the School, one may turn to the Annual Report. For some years I have known Prof. D. G. E. Hall, the Chairman of the Department of Southeast Asia and the Islands, and during a conference with him and others in that Department it was learned that they offer opportunities for research and higher degrees in these languages: Burmese, Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, Achinese, Sundanese, Thai, Lao, Shan, Mon, Khmer and Vietnamese. Whereas the majority of the courses are introductory, degrees are offered in the Burmese and Malay languages. Furthermore, in some instances the faculty member is prepared to offer lectures on the literature and general cultural background of a given country. Nearly all of these teachers are active in doing research on their own and thus from time to time they prepare for publication studies of value dealing with various aspects of Southeast Asia.

While conferring with U Hla Pe, who has been at the School for nearly 20 years as the instructor in Burmese, I saw all of the card files, original source materials, and hundreds of handwritten sheets involved in the preparation of the Burmese Dictionary. While there I also met Mr. H. F. Searle, formerly of the Burma Civil Service, who is now assisting U Hla Pe, in the preparation of the dictionary. At the present time the work has advanced to the point that 3 volumes have been published of the anticipated 20 or more volumes. U Hla Pe told me that it is an undertaking that will involve years and years of study, research and collaboration with Burmese scholars, and the entire work will not be accomplished in his lifetime. Scores and scores of boxes are filled with cross reference cards to thousands and thousands of words related to the first few letters of the Burmese alphabet. It will be the most complete work of its kind when concluded. Just to see this project was worth the visit to England. Furthermore, they have one of the best language men in U Hla Pe to carry on this important research.

The Library attached to the School, of which J. D. Pearson is the Librarian, contains over 200,000 books and pamphlets and about 1,500 manuscripts related to Oriental and African studies. When conferring with James Pearson, I was informed that the increase by new accessions is constant. The Library included good collections of Hebrew and Syriac books, Sanskrit books, Persian books, Tibetan manuscripts and Chinese books including the library of Robert Morrison, missionary and Chinese lexicographer.

Besides acquiring materials related to the Southeast Asia study program of the School, the Library, under the personal supervision of Mr. Pearson, issues a monthly accessions list which includes titles to periodical articles. The more valuable publication is the annual cumulative list issued each May under the title The Far East and Southeast Asia, a cumulated list of periodical articles, May 1956-April 1957.

Because James Pearson had attended the Conference on American Library Resources on Southern Asia when he was in Washington last year, he was much interested in P. L. 480, and the possibilities which it holds for library activities in various parts of the world--especially in Southern Asia.

2. INSTITUTE OF COMMONWEALTH STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Another school which is a part of the University of London is called the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, and it provides facilities for graduate work in the social sciences and modern history. Established in 1949, it provides a meeting place for graduate students and members of the academic staffs of Commonwealth and other universities engaged in research in the field, with particular reference to history and social sciences.

I met the Librarian, Mr. A. R. Hewitt, who took me through the small but very well organized library. It has some 20,000 books and pamphlets, and particular attention has been given to acquiring the official publications of the Commonwealth countries, of which there is a wide selection, and to securing bibliographical material. Therefore, this library is especially good for publications relating to India, Burma, Malaya and Sarawak.

I received an unusually good impression of their card catalog which is kept right up to date. Also, the material is well organized on the shelves and is easily secured. This is one advantage of a smaller library.

3. BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION LIBRARY. At the invitation of Robert L. Collison I visited the Library of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and found it to be far more extensive than I had ever supposed it would be. Over the years it has developed a large collection of books, in which, besides the standard reference type, there are hundreds of volumes dealing with drama, fiction, theater, and literature. A large number of these books have been analyzed and large files are kept relative to quotations, personalities, famous stories, and similar material which would be needed--possibly at a moment's notice for broadcasts.

The collection which really took my attention was the very large number of recordings which they maintain--the recordings being on discs rather than tapes. I was told that they have disc recordings of all their broadcasts--domestic and foreign. This collection contains thousands and thousands of disc recordings of all kinds of music. They also maintain an alphabetical

file to the recorded program library. This information might be of value to libraries which have an interest in the music world. A publication which has been issued recently by the British Broadcasting Corporation is called British Broadcasting, a Bibliography, 1958.

4. THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY. Formed in 1801 by the East India Company, the India Office Library is both an official reference library of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and a public research library where orientologists may do research. The name "India Office Library" was acquired when the materials were transferred in the second half of the 19th century from the East India Company to the newly created Department of State, India Office. Notwithstanding the fact that the India Office became extinct in 1947, as a result of the Indian Independence Act, the former name for this large collection of books and manuscripts has been retained.

The printed books, manuscripts and other resources of this Library cover every aspect of the Indian sub-continent and therefore are a veritable gold mine for the Indologist. Aspects of the life and culture of other oriental countries which bear closely on the life and culture of India and Pakistan are included within its purview.

It is significant to note that this Library possesses a total of over a quarter of a million printed books. Those in English and other European languages total about 70,000, or about 35 per cent of the gross total, while the remainder of the books or about 180,000 are in oriental languages. Nevertheless, the collection of the European books form what has been considered one of the largest and best collections in the West of books on Indian studies.

The oriental collections of substantial size in the India Office Library include: Sanskrit and Prakrits, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Panjabi, Urdu, Tamil, Telugu, Arabic and Persian.

Besides the printed books in European languages, there are about 1,000 manuscript volumes, including materials bearing on Anglo-Indian history during the past three centuries, which were originally collected by Mackenzie, Fowke, Francis, Raffles, Temple and others. It is estimated that there are about 20,000 manuscripts in oriental languages, the principal collections in modern languages of India being Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, and Urdu.

For some time it has been the policy of the Library to publish printed catalogs of the Library's various language collections of books and manuscripts. Near the end of the 19th century an author catalog of the European books was published, and printed supplements have been issued at various intervals up to 1936. The supplements were then discontinued in favor of a complete printed subject catalog of the European books in the Library, but the preparation of this enormous task is still going on and it will be some years before this compilation is ready for the press. Also, a catalog of the European periodical publications is in preparation. A five-volume catalog of the manuscripts in European languages has been published. These catalogs will give a very good idea of what is in the India Office Library and would aid those who desire to microfilm any of their holdings.

Other publications of interest to librarians and to certain researchers are: A guide to the India Office Library (1952), which describes the resources in



good detail; a monthly list of printed accessions in European languages; and occasional lists of printed accessions in oriental languages.

At present the India Office Library in cooperation with the Library of the School for Oriental and African Studies is making plans for the preparation of A Guide to manuscript materials on South and Southeast Asia in the British Isles, which will be principally materials in Western languages. This will make it possible, if the project secures good support, to bring together information about the tremendous collection of monographs in Great Britain dealing with South Asia and Southeast Asia but which at the present it is difficult to know how to locate them.

When talking with Stanley C. Sutton, the Librarian, it was learned that a project plan had been drawn up and an application had been sent to an American foundation for funds. Enough encouragement had already been given to warrant preparing job descriptions for the personnel which will be needed to execute the project. In my estimation the budget of about £6200 (or about \$17,350) is much too low.

5. OXFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. One of the oldest public libraries existing in Europe is the Bodleian, the Library of the University of Oxford, taking its name from one of its foremost benefactors and builders, Sir Thomas Bodley. Through a private agreement between Bodley and the Stationers' Company in 1610, the Bodleian has been for nearly 350 years a library of deposit. Its contents at present are approximately two million volumes.

The first library of the University was founded back in the 14th century, about 1327, but through destruction and neglect the Library disappeared in the early 16th century. It was not until Bodley retired from a distinguished academic career and devoted himself to the restoration of the University Library that this Library began to be developed. The continuous history of the Bodleian really dates from about 1602.

Today the Bodleian has three dependent libraries: (1) the Radcliffe Science Library, acquired as late as 1927; (2) the Rhodes House Library, opened in 1929 with a collection dealing with the history of the British Empire and the United States; (3) the Indian Institute Library for Indic Studies. In this last library are the 6,330 Sanskrit mss. presented by The Maharajah Sir Chandra Shum Shere, the Prime Minister of Nepal, in 1910.

6. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Through the interest shown by Miss Susan Skilliter of the Oriental Collection, and Mr. H. R. Creswick, the Librarian, I was shown one of the most impressive university libraries in Europe. The site for the present library building was purchased as recently as 1927, and a large amount of the building cost was defrayed by a grant from the International Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. The present building will be 25 years old in 1959. According to the librarian, this library contains over 2 million books and over 10,000 manuscripts, and an unusually good map collection of over 400,000 maps. Under the provision of the Copyright Acts, the University of Cambridge is one of those libraries which is entitled to one copy of every book published in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

Among the various collections which I saw were the Chinese books, originally the Sir Thomas Wade collection presented by him in 1886; the Japanese books including the collections of W. G. Aston, Sir Ernest Satow, and Baron Siebold; the

Taylor-Schnechter collection of Hebrew documents and manuscripts from the Genizah at Old Cairo, presented by Dr. C. Taylor in 1898; and the Turkish" books, or Gibb collection. Nearly all of these and other manuscript collections have printed catalogs.

7. BRITISH MUSEUM. By an Act of Parliament during the reign of King George II the British Museum was founded in 1753. The money needed to purchase the first collections of books was raised by a lottery,"and the Museum was opened in January, 1759--thus making this national institution only about four decades older than the Library of Congress. January 15, 1959, is the actual 200th anniversary of the opening of the British Museum. During this period many notable collections in numerous subject fields have been acquired, and the estimated total number of volumes is somewhere between 5 and 6 millions. The total annual accessions amount to roughly 525,000 items, copyright deposit accounting for a fair proportion of the annual intake.

During the tour of the Museum, I noted: that all newspapers later than 1800 have been transferred to the place called Colindale, and the newspaper repository there has been converted into the present Newspaper Library of the Museum; that a microfilm annex was opened at Colindale in 1950 for the purpose of filming newspapers--for preservation and for other libraries requesting copies; that space is badly needed at present, and hence a plan for a new national library on the site opposite the British Museum has been the subject of a recent inquiry by the Ministry of Town Planning.

When I visited the Keeper of the Oriental books, I received a new British Museum publication issued in September, 1958, entitled: A list of catalogues, guide books and facsimilies, published by the trustees of the British Museum. Within the section listing the Oriental manuscripts and printed books, there is one new listing which will interest Indologists: Catalogue of Hindi, Bihari and Pahari printed books, 2nd supplement, by L. D. Barnett, J. F. Blumhardt and J. V. S. Wilkinson (1957)--the second most expensive item in the entire catalog.

## PARIS

1. UNESCO. The highlight of my few hours in Paris was my visit to the new buildings of Unesco which were still in the process of being constructed. I had written Dr. Evans, the Director-General, so he was expecting me to come and see him while I was in the city. My intention was merely to call at his office, say hello and ask to see about the new home of Unesco. He invited me to have lunch with him, and we then went to the lunch room on the 7th floor of the Unesco building where we had a grand view of the Eiffel Tower. We had a nice visit together, and then we went down to his office where he arranged for me to have a most interesting tour of the new headquarters. Also, he invited me to dinner at his apartment with him and Mrs. Evans, which turned out to be a very pleasant evening indeed--not a big crowd which I despise, but just four of us, including the Egyptian representative to Unesco.

Unesco House, located on Place de Fontenoy, is an excellent example of international cooperation. It was designed by a group of architects from various countries; was decorated with paintings and designs of world-renowned artists and with the decorative gifts from Member States; was built, furnished, and equipped with materials and handicrafts produced by many of the countries comprising Unesco. The cost of the building was \$9,010,000.

Ground was first broken on the site on April 10, 1955, and it was officially opened on November 3, 1958, when the representatives of Unesco's 80 Member States gathered for their deliberations that month.

During this period of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years, three impressive buildings have been constructed. The tallest one, Y-shaped and consisting of seven stories, houses the Secretariat; connected to the imposing Secretariat building is the Conference Hall, with a capacity for 1,000 persons and eight committee rooms; and the third building of the trio is a four-story structure for the purpose of housing permanent delegations to Unesco and non-governmental organizations.

While Mr. J. V. Masse, my official guide, conducted me about on this tour, the idea that Unesco House was a product of international cooperation continually impressed me. Five of the Committee Rooms were decorated and furnished by Denmark, France, Italy, Republic of Germany, and Switzerland. Of these, the one which appeared most original to me was the one by Switzerland--featured by circular enamelled metal light fixtures suspended over a large circular walnut table, composed of seven units which could be dismounted and rearranged; the chairs were of chromium and black leather; glass panels separated the committee room from the foyer; the walls were of light ash, concrete and glass. The Executive Board Room was done by the United States; the Press Room by the Netherlands; the Library by Sweden; the Office of the Director General by Belgium; the Office of the President of the Executive Board by Great Britain; the Non-Governmental Organizations Room by Czechoslovakia; the Reception Office by Canada; the lobbies by Finland; and the gift shop by Norway. In all of these rooms, and others too, various types of wood were used for the furniture and wall covering; and the style and covering of the furniture added to the unique appearance of these special rooms and offices.

The aim of those who designed the building, however, was to create a pleasing functional ensemble rather an ornamental showpiece. The 700 offices,



the Conference Hall, the eight Committee Rooms--all equipped with modern equipment provide for the Unesco staff a headquarters suitable for the task to be done. The tour did not neglect to include the printing shop, the very large telephone switchboard, the five radio and television studios, a projection room, heating installations of five furnaces, and an electric generator for emergency use.

Being from the Library of Congress, I took special note of the reading room and reference library for the Unesco staff, designed and decorated by Sweden. The 1200 feet of shelving for books and periodicals was a light colored wood; while the furniture was of natural fir and red beech with plastic lacquer finish. The floor was covered with cork tiles, and special lighting is available for all work tables and bookshelves. Book elevators connect the reference room with the storeroom of books not in current use. The reference collection specialized on no one country or any one region at the expense of other parts of the world, but the collection has been made with the purpose of serving the needs of the Unesco staff which have research problems dealing with many parts of the world.

As one stood on the seventh floor of the Secretariat Building and looked down at the court near the building for the Permanent Delegations, there was in full view a Japanese garden in the making which already had enough done to indicate that it would be possibly the most beautiful of all the artistic contributions by the nations to this cooperative project. A Japanese landscape designer of prominent ability and accomplishments was sent by Japan to bring the garden to its proper completion.

This visit to Unesco House gave me an opportunity to see the most international building in all Paris, but I also became aware even more of the value of Unesco's work of bringing peace and understanding in our confused world. I could see that Unesco is the product of many minds with careful coordination. Dr. Evans, the Director General, had not only travelled widely in visiting 34 of Unesco's 72 Member States in just 1½ years, but he has made it a point to strengthen the Secretariat by having a free interchange of ideas within the Secretariat.

When viewing the many publications which Unesco have issued, one of the best which shows the value of this international body is Unesco: ten years of service to peace. One which will be of value to all libraries is the 1958, 2nd revised edition of Unesco publications check-list, which lists in a convenient manner all the monographs and periodicals issued by Unesco.

2. BOOKDEALERS. While in Paris contacts were made with persons and bookstores which have information about publications from Vietnam. Three bookdealers are listed here: (1) Messageries du Livre, 116 rue du Bac, Paris 7e; (2) Les Livres Étrangers, 10 rue Armand Moisant, Paris 6e; (3) Maison du Livre Étranger, 9 rue de l'Eperon, Paris 6e. I talked with Mr. Manuel Sanchez, the Publications Procurement Officer at the American Embassy, about our desire for Vietnamese publications, especially from North Vietnam. He ought to be a good contact man in Paris for those Vietnamese publications which reach Paris.



## NETHERLANDS

Holland was one of the most picturesque places I visited in Europe, and a country which yielded much information new to me relative to Southeast Asia studies. The time period was entirely too short, but visits were made to Amsterdam, Haarlem, The Hague, Leiden and Delft.

1. THE ROYAL LIBRARY, IN THE HAGUE. This Library in many respects is like a national library, and the name of the Librarian is Dr. L. Brummel. While waiting to see him, I saw that their catalog is the book type and not the card style. They claim it is quicker in which to find entries. These slips of paper, bound in book form are about 5 x 8 size. They do not have the dictionary type of catalog at all. Also, I noted the shelf for books newly received, and I noted they were not Dutch books at all but were predominantly foreign books--English, French and German. In the reading room, encyclopedias and standard reference books were around the room, on open shelves.

In the interview Dr. Brummel told me that the Royal Library had been established in 1798, just two years before the Library of Congress was established. The library moved into the present building in about 1828 I think he said. In his office he has pictures of the former librarians which he described in detail. He himself has been librarian for the past 21 years, and was in the library a number of years before that. He is about ready to retire.

He noted that they do not have any Southeast Asia collection to speak of. The institutions in Holland which have good Southeast Asia collections are the University of Leiden, the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam, and the Library of the Former Ministry of Colonies, now called the Ministry for Overseas Possessions. These three have good collections on Southeast Asia, with special reference to Indonesia, of course.

One thing which was stressed and which he has had built up over many years is a Dutch Union Catalog, giving the holdings of many, many libraries in Holland. In fact, there are two Union Catalogs: one for books and another for periodicals. Between the two of them they have an average of 500-600 requests for information per day in connection with these Union Catalogs. These two tools enable one to know the location of a given book in Holland, as well as the titles and issues of periodicals in the various libraries. They have an advisory council of some kind which meets, and decides which libraries will take what periodicals. They also have a system whereby scientific books go to one library, books of another category to another library. I gathered that there was no copyright deposit law as in the United States.

During the tour I learned that the two buildings have a central heating system and a dehumidifier; also the new building has all steel shelving. The new building is only the beginning of a larger plan for more buildings which will give much more space, and the Union Catalogs which are now in the old building, will be moved into the new building. They also plan to microfilm all of their newspapers. The new building is now 7 stories high but the foundation is strong enough to support 14 stories; also, it will serve as a bomb shelter, (except for atomic bombs as he said that would be the end of everything). During the last war their manuscripts and special books were stored in bomb shelters constructed in the dunes near the ocean.

I was there quite awhile and I found Dr. Brummel very cordial in every way, and since he had been to the Library of Congress he was able to make good comparisons. He had just returned from the Conference of European Libraries held in Vienna, where he said he saw Dr. Mumford, Librarian of Congress. The tour ended as we went out the large entrance, and there I took his picture.

2. NIJHOFF BOOKDEALERS. One very rainy, cold morning I visited Mr. Nijhoff, the President of the Nijhoff book firm in The Hague. My principal purpose was not to register any complaints about the service which they are rendering the Library of Congress as our book agents here in Holland, but to have the personal contact, and to express our appreciation for what is being done. Mr. K. Kooymans, who handles the export of materials to the United States at the Nijhoff firm, was also present at the conference. They told me a bit about the history of their booktrade and some of the hardships which they experienced during the war--one of which was that Mr. Nijhoff himself was arrested and sent to a German prison camp.

While with them I inquired why two particular periodicals issued in The Hague had not been coming to the Library of Congress: Indo-Iranian Journal of which the Library of Congress lacks no. 2 plus 1957 and 1958; and Indonesië, of which we lack no. 11, 1958. Mr. Kooymans states that the former one is being issued irregularly, and the latter has been temporarily suspended. They will be on the alert for both of these periodicals and will have them sent as soon as they appear.

While looking at their books in the retail room, I came across two new books which had just been published in Holland. The first one carried on the cover the title An anthropological bibliography of Southeast Asia compiled by Elizabeth von Fürer-Haimendorp (Mouton, 1958). When I looked at the title page I found that the words Southeast Asia were changed to South Asia, which the book really covered and not Southeast Asia at all. I called this to the attention of those at Nijhoff, and they in turn called the publishers there in The Hague about the slight error. They said they thanked us for the observation and they would have the covers reprinted immediately. They realized that this would cause confusion in cataloging at libraries. The other book which I saw was Indian administration by Asok Chandra (London, George Allen, 1958).

3. LIBRARY OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS AFFAIRS. During my visit to this Library to learn about materials on Indonesia, I talked with Mr. E. Westerbeek, the Director and Librarian of the Library of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, and Mr. I. Verharen, the Deputy Director of the Library. The Ministry is located adjacent to the Binnenhof area where the Hall of Knights (Ridderzaal) is located. It was their opinion that this Library has the most extensive collection on Indonesia in all of Holland, if not in the world. It contains all of the official publications as well as other books issued during the time of Dutch control of Indonesia. A listing of the materials up to the time of 1930 is to be found in Catalogus van de boeken en kaarten uitmakende de bibliotheek van het Department van Kolonien met naam en zaakregister. Vol. 1 consisting of 997 pages was issued at The Hague in 1898. Eight successive supplements were issued at various times, up to 1930. From 1930 to 1953 the information about the materials is on cards, which information is not in good condition as far as the best cataloging form is concerned. After 1953, the information is on cards, organized by author,

subject and geographical area." It was also in 1953 that a monthly list of acquisitions was issued and has been continued until the present. It is called Lijst van aanwinsten by Ministerie van Zaken Overzee, Bibliotheek. This is being sent to the Library of Congress on exchange; at least they thought so.

A daily publication which is not being sent to the Library of Congress, but may be had if desired, is Persoverzicht (Ministerie van Zaken Overzee, afdeling documentatie). As a daily summary news sheet it gives information about the happenings, particularly the political developments, in Dutch possessions. The one I saw had a great deal about Indonesia, with particular reference to the West Irian or West New Guinea issue. Before leaving we discussed the West Irian problem and they gave the usual answers about how West Irian is different from Indonesia ethnically, and how the people are not capable of having their own government in that part of Indonesia, and how the Indonesians broke their pledge in 1950 to form a Federation of all Indonesia.

4. ROYAL INSTITUTE. At the Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlands-Indie I talked with Mr. Holscher, the Assistant Secretary of the Institute. He told me about his library and the services which the Institute offers its members. He showed me some of their publications, many of which I knew about, but these two I had never seen: Critical survey of studies on the languages of Borneo by A. C. Cense and E. M. Uhlenbeck (Hague, Nijhoff, 1958), which appeared as no. 2 in their Bibliographical Series; and The Papuas of Waropen by G. J. Held (Hague, Nijhoff, 1957) which appeared as no 2 in their Translation Series.

In asking about their exchange with the Library of Congress, they thought there was an exchange but their card file of the many institutes which they have in various parts of the world did not indicate that the Library of Congress was on the exchange. He was pleased to place the Library of Congress on their exchange list.

5. PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE HAGUE. Before returning to the hotel, a very pleasant excursion was my visit to the main branch of the public library system here in the Hague. There I talked with Miss J. Visser, the Deputy Librarian (address: Openbare Leeszaal en Bibliotheek, Bilderdijkstraat 1, Hague). While waiting a few minutes I watched people receiving their books on loan, but a peculiar system was used in connection with it. The staff member would go to a large flat drawer and would refer to small cards suspended on dowels within these drawers, and then would act according to whatever information they had found. Sometimes a person was given a book and sometimes he was not--as determined apparently by the position of the little suspended card. Later on during the tour, Miss Visser explained that all the books they have in the library, which are available on loan to the public, have these small cards (about 1" x 2½") containing the name of the author and the title in brief. If the book is in the stack and is available for loan, the pink end of this little card appears at the top; if it is not available, another color at the other end of the card appears, now on the top side in full view. By this method the clerk can tell immediately which books are out and which books are in; furthermore, it is a very easy check when the books are not on the open shelves for the readers to view--because facilities do not permit this viewing of the books by the readers. However, there is a reading room for reference books and a reading room for periodicals which have materials on the open shelves but which are never loaned out.



The library issues monthly a list of new books which is available to library members for 75 cents a year (about 21 cents U.S.), and it lists children's books, and various other subject groupings. The membership fee for borrowing books is 4 guilders a year, or slightly over U.S. \$1. I was interested to note one other idea that I think has real merit in some ways; the jacket on each book is kept on the book and a plastic cover is put over the jacket, and in this way preserves the artistic jacket and the cover of the book. This has been in operation for only two years and they like it very much.

Before leaving, I was interested to learn that here in the Netherlands there is no library training school as we know it in America. What they do is this: individual libraries give these persons in-service training and experience for a period of two years, during the course of which time the persons attend a class once a week at Rotterdam where they have more training at a more central place. At the close of that two years' period the student takes an examination, after which he is eligible to do library work in some library in the country.

6. UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN. Holland has six universities: Leiden, Amsterdam (2), Utrecht, Groningen, and Nijmegen. The oldest Dutch university is at Leiden. This institution was founded in 1575 by William the Silent as a tribute to the valiant resistance shown by the towns of Leiden while besieged by the Spaniards during Holland's War of Independence. Besides these universities, there are technical schools at Delft and Eindhoven, an agricultural college at Wageningen and schools of economics at Rotterdam and Tilburg.

The first important person I met in the University town of Leiden was Prof. Berg. He was formerly a government employee out in Indonesia and lived in Indonesia for many years. Later he came back to Holland and was given an assignment at the national University located at Leiden. I had an enjoyable visit with this Indonesian scholar one afternoon, and among the many things which he told me, these three things are the most important: (1) there has been a rapid decline in Indonesian studies in Holland in the past decade; and for a good, apparent reason--that Dutch students at the University see no future in being specialists on Indonesia, now that this country is no longer a colony of Holland. The professors try to present the idea that one should not just become interested in Indonesia and its culture, history, languages, ethnology, and allied interests in order to prepare oneself to be a resident of that country for government service, but historians, economists, ethnologists, linguists should be interested in Indonesia as a wide field of important studies. This is not an easy point to get across to the Dutch students after centuries of approach altogether different.

(2) Another factor is working to bring about this decline in Indonesian studies in Holland; the Dutch government has complete control of the University, as a state school, and although many professors have received their appointment directly from the Queen and cannot therefore be dismissed outright by the University authorities, they can refuse to appoint another professor dealing with Indonesia to replace the former Indonesian professor when he retires. Instead, that position might be used for mathematics, science, or some other faculty. This process of "freezing out" is gradually taking place.

(3) The third thing which Prof. Berg related to me was that there are five good collections dealing with Indonesia located in Holland: the collection



at the University of Leiden, which is rich in rare manuscripts in Javanese and other languages of Indonesia; the Archives at the Hague, which contains all of the important documents of the famous East India Company; the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde or Cultural Institute of the Hague (which I had just visited the day before and have already described elsewhere); the Tropical Institute Library in Amsterdam, which has a very large collection on Indonesia and is especially strong in the social sciences; and last, the Library of the Ministry of Overseas Affairs (described elsewhere).

While in Leiden I visited another Professor of the University of Leiden--Prof. Teeuw, who is a specialist in the languages of Indonesia, particularly Bahasa Indonesia. He has published some books on this subject and is considered one of the finest among the young scholars. I met this man in his home, just as I did Prof. Berg. It seems that a number of the men have their classes of small students come right to their homes because of the lack of space at the University and all groups are conducted on a seminar pattern. Prof. Teeuw made the same statement about the decline of Indonesian studies in Holland.

Through the courtesy of Dr. P. Voorhoeve, I was able to see the University Library. He, like so many Dutchmen who have such a wide knowledge of Indonesia and are able to speak with authority on various aspects of that country, was also resident in Indonesia for many years. While there he gained an intimate knowledge of many of the languages of Indonesia and since that time has given much time to the study of Indonesian manuscripts. Since coming to the University of Leiden, he has made an extensive study of the Indonesian manuscripts in the University of Leiden Library collection. Sometime ago he published an article entitled "Indonesische handschriften in de Universiteitsbibliotheek te Leiden." In this study he lists the previous publications which had been issued relative to the holdings of the Indonesian materials in the Library of that University. These bibliographies and lists ought to provide a rather comprehensive view of what the University of Leiden Library has pertaining to Southeast Asia.

Also while talking with Dr. Voorhoeve, I was informed that all the old Javanese manuscripts have been filmed and positives are available at any time. The Library also has a good collection of printed books on Indonesia, particularly on the literature, languages, and ethnology of Indonesia. They have numerous periodicals pertaining to Indonesia and Southeast Asia, but no list has ever been compiled; so apart from the card catalog (book catalog, that is) there is no published list of the titles. At the University Library in Leiden, they have made microcards of their Javanese mss. and copies are available.

While talking with Dr. Voorhoeve I also learned a bit about some of the dark days which he and his family were forced to endure during the last war. When the war broke in Southeast Asia, they were living in Sumatra. The Japanese came to Indonesia, his wife was imprisoned in a camp in Sumatra, and he was taken off to Burma to become a part of the slave-labor engaged in building the "railway of death" between Burma and Thailand. His wife was with child, and three months after the separation the child came. The child was age six before the father and son saw each other which occurred when they were reunited as a family back in Holland. What fortitude, patience, and deep family love such an experience must cultivate. I could see a part of it in his face.

7. KERN INSTITUTE. While in Leiden I wanted to see the Kern Institute, but unfortunately it was closed by the time I was finished at the University.

8. BRILL. I called at E. J. Brill, publisher and bookdealer, located in Leiden. Established in 1683, this firm has been selling current and antiquarian books for hundreds of years. The afternoon I called Mr. F. C. Wieder, the General Director, was out, and I talked with Mr. A. M. van Dijk, of the new books department. Mr. R. Ritsema is in charge of the antiquarian books; and Mr. P. Wap is the person dealing with their Slavic collection. While there, I saw some of the staff which prepares those comprehensive catalogs which Brill issues from time to time.

9. UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM. The space problem is present at the University of Amsterdam just as it is at the University of Leiden. So, when I went to see Prof. Wertheim, who is one of the leading Dutch authorities on Indonesia, I found him not at the University but over at the Tropical Institute of the Netherlands, where he has his office and space for his seminars on Indonesia and Southeast Asia. His address is: Southeast Asia Seminar, c/o Royal Institute for the Tropics, Linnaeusstraat 2a, Amsterdam.

Prof. Wertheim is the author of articles and books on Indonesia but now has just begun to offer courses dealing with Southeast Asia as a whole. From time to time they issue papers relating to Southeast Asia, none of which have ever been sent to the Library of Congress on exchange. Therefore, arrangements were made with Prof. Wertheim so that their seminar papers and other mimeographed documents would be sent to the Library of Congress. He showed particular interest in the Southern Asia Accessions List because, as he said, it would aid them in building up their small reference library on Southeast Asia.

The titles of the prepared studies cover a variety of subjects related to Indonesia as shown in the list below:

1. Final Report of the "Coolie Budget Commission".
2. Brand, W., Mortality in Batavia City 1929-1931.
3. Explanatory Memorandum on the "Town Planning Ordinance for Municipalities of Java".
4. Preliminary Results of the Trial Censuses held in Babadan and North Cheribon.
5. Ten Dam, H., Tiibodas Village (Lembang).
6. Adiwilaga, R. A., Tjipamokolan Village (Bandung Regency).
7. Kattenburg, Paul M., A Central Javanese Village in 1950.
8. Clerk, L., People in Deli; A Picture of a Community drawn from Literature.
9. Seminar Reports:
  - a. Heer, G. K. de, The "Colonial" about the Turn of the Century.
  - b. Report on the Mental Background and the Religion of Westernised Indonesians.
  - c. Voskuil, H., Eurasian Vernacular Language in Indonesia.
  - d. The Nationalist Movement in Indonesia.
  - e. "Colour-Line".
  - f. Mixed Marriages and Concubinage in Literature.
  - g. Report on the "Chinese Population in Indonesia" before 1942. (1947-1948).
  - h. Meijer, Ch., House Servants in Indonesian Towns in Dutch Literature.

## 9. Seminar Reports (Continued):

### i. Proposal on the Propagation of Islam in Indonesia.

10. Buitenweg, H., "Tjang".
11. Report on Eurasians in the Dutch East Indies before 1942
12. Nji Pohatji Srie in Tjaringin Village near Masing.
13. The Population Statistics of Bandung City 1918-1925.
14. The, S. G., The Indonesian Problem in the British Press after the Hoge Veluwe Talks.

10. ROYAL TROPICAL INSTITUTE. An institution which is having a great impact on Indonesian studies is The Royal Tropical Institute, located at 63 Mauritskade, in Amsterdam. From the very beginning when it was known as the Colonial Museum, located at Haarlem, in 1864, it has been engaged in scholarly research in the fields of cultural and physical anthropology, agriculture, biology, economics and medical hygiene as they are related to the overseas territories of the Netherlands. In 1945 the name of the institution was changed to the Institute for the Indies, and up to about 1950 research on problems of importance for Indonesia made up by far the most important portion of the work of the Institute. Because of the fast political changes in Indonesia, the scholarly research and the publications dealing with the tropical agriculture, economic and social development were expanded to include all tropical and sub-tropical countries.

The Institute is comprised of four departments: the Department of General Affairs, (which includes the Central Library of the Institute); plus these three scientific departments: Department of Tropical Products; Department of Cultural and Physical Anthropology; and the Department of Tropical Hygiene and Geographic Pathology. It is a stated purpose that the Institute strives to provide scholarly and popular information on the tropics, so that companies and business firms may procure data of value for their enterprises, that merchants may secure information regarding export into tropical countries, and students and researchers of tropical countries with cultural and scholarly interests may find materials for study. Each of these four Departments of the Institute issues publications of real worth.

The Cultural and Physical Anthropology Department endeavors to increase and spread knowledge regarding social structure, cultural achievements, comparative philology, and anthropological characteristics in tropical regions. As a result of the work of this Department over many years, a vast collection of ethnographical objects, dealing primarily with Indonesia, has been brought together, forms an important and colorful section of the Tropical Museum, and is continually on display. The publications in the fields covered by this Cultural and Anthropology Department are brought out as Transactions.

The Department of Tropical Products, besides including a Soils Laboratory and a Chemical, a Biological and a Technological Laboratory, has a Documentation Bureau where surveys are made of recent literature dealing with economic and agricultural development in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Special attention is given to information about the cultivation, research, processing and marketing of tropical agricultural products. Abstracts of selected articles are made from about 800 periodicals, written in eight different languages. Also reviews are made of the most important books dealing with agro-economic tropical problems and related questions. A selection of these abstracts and reviews is published in English in a monthly periodical called Tropical Abstracts. (Sub: rate: 25 guilders, or about \$6.25). For rapid reproduction and bibliographical control, the abstracts are cardexed and



classified according to country and subject. Photostat copies of the articles listed are provided at a moderate price on request.

The Department of Tropical Hygiene and Geographic Pathology is to carry on research in the interest of public health in the tropics, and be a benefit to people suffering from diseases of tropical origin. This Department publishes monographs in this specialized field, and prepares articles for Documenta de medicina geographica et tropica, a periodical published in English elsewhere in the Netherlands.

It is within the Department of General Affairs that the Central Library of the Institute is located. Mr. J. B. van Hall, the Librarian, gave me a warm welcome and during the tour he informed me that the Library comprises more than 44,000 books and almost 5,000 periodicals. The collection on Indonesia is particularly large and is strong in economics, agriculture, industry, social sciences (especially ethnology), and physical sciences.

One collection he took particular pride in was the map collection. I was told that it was the largest map collection in Holland of maps not pertaining to Holland. The collection is said to contain nearly 17,000 maps pertaining to the tropics. Furthermore, upon inquiry about a large stack of maps on a table to one side, I was told that they consisted of a full set of maps on Indonesia which were made by the Japanese during their occupation of Indonesia. Probably the only set now available.

Mr. van Hall was of the impression that the Institute Library did not have any exchange with the Library of Congress, and this opinion was verified upon checking their card files. He is desirous of receiving publications from the Library of Congress, and especially those regarding cataloging, the organization of the Library, Library of Congress printed cards, and the Southern Asia Accessions List. In return, Mr. van Hall said they could send regularly an accessions list which they issue monthly, entitled: Aanwinsten over de Maande. When I glanced over one issue, it appeared that there would be a few items which would be new to the Library of Congress.

Within this Department is the Photographic Bureau which has a vast store of photographs, lantern slides, and films of tropical countries and tropical subjects.

11. UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM LIBRARY. While at the University of Amsterdam, Professor H. de la Fontaine Verwey, the Director of the University Library, was in Madrid attending the International Library Conference. The Assistant Director, Dr. S. van der Woude, showed me the library, and during the tour the highlight was the fact that they were right in the midst of transferring all of their catalog entries from the old-fashioned books to a 3 x 5 card file. A cleverly devised machine was being used to cut these pages to the 3 x 5 size at one single stroke. I asked if such a device had ever been patented, and they had never thought of that.



## GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

1. THE UNITED NATIONS LIBRARY. Although the UN building in New York City is an impressive building as it reaches upward, the Palais des Nations building which I visited while in Geneva was to me equally impressive. The Palais was built originally for the League of Nations after World War I, but in August, 1946, it was handed over to the United Nations, and houses the European Office of the UN. It is the second largest building in Europe, only exceeded by the Palace of Versailles, and contains 20 conference rooms, an assembly hall which seats nearly 2,000 persons, and 820 offices for the various agencies belonging to the UN. The natural resources and artistic skill from many nations have contributed to make this building a beautiful and efficient structure. Rare woods, marble, tapestries, porcelain, glass-work, fine carpets and choice furniture from various countries have made possible this meeting place of men and ideas.

The Library at the Palais des Nations was founded back in 1920 by the League of Nations and now, as the UN Library, contains nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  million volumes and 5,000 periodical titles. There are four reading rooms: the periodical reading room, containing bibliographical material, newspapers and periodicals of general interest; the legal and political room; the economic, finance and transport room; and the social room, which has materials on humanitarian and educational questions. Each of these rooms, besides containing the books related to its particular subject field, has a card catalog of selected periodical articles from 1920 to date.

The UN Library also issues a few publications which will be valuable reference tools for persons interested in Southeast Asia. They are four in number:

1. Analysis of material published regularly in official gazettes (1958)  
(No. 1 in a New Series)  
Divided into three principal sections: a) an analysis of the gazettes by country: giving title, language, an index to the subject matter, the frequency of the material in the gazette, and the Dewey decimal classification; b) an overall subject index; and c) a listing of the gazettes in the UN Library. This last feature will enable other libraries to check their holdings of gazettes against that of the UN Library, and then microfilm the numbers desired.
2. A study of current bibliographies of national official publications,  
compiled by the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation in 1958. Has appeared as one of the Unesco Bibliography Handbooks.
3. Monthly list of books catalogued in the Library of the United Nations  
no. 7--(28th year, July, 1955).  
Subject division includes: politics, history, and geography; law; sociology, health; education; economics; finance; communications and transport; reference works and library science.
4. Monthly list of selected articles. (Vol. 29, no. 11--Nov. 1957)  
Covers primarily articles dealing with politics, law, economics, finance, and education from a coverage of about 2000 periodicals. The publication is also published on thin paper, being printed only on one side, for the purpose of being cut and pasted on 3 x 5 cards.

## BURMA

After the informative and most interesting trip through Europe of a month, my tour of the Southeast Asia countries began at 2:15 a.m., November 1, the day when Pan American delivered me at the Mingaladon Airport at Rangoon.

1. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. Although there has been an agreement with Burma for over ten years, ever since April 5, 1948, whereby official publications would be exchanged between the Government of Burma and the Government of the United States, it has never worked properly. As far as I know, the U.S. publications have been sent to Burma from Washington by the Smithsonian Institution, but there have been many Burma Government publications which we have never received. Therefore, this was one of the first problems which I tackled upon arrival in Rangoon.

With the printed agreement and a summary account of my conferences with U San Aung, the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, six years ago as contained in my published report, I called on U San Aung again. The welcome was very cordial, as we both recognized each other immediately. I conferred with U San Aung, and his Assistants--L. Htin Leong, Deputy Superintendent; U Kin Maung, Chief Accountant; and U Ba Nyun, Assistant Curator of Book Depot--and all three talks were conducted in Burmese, which from the very beginning seemed to create the desired atmosphere for the discussions.

First, I stated the problem, reviewing the former steps which had been drawn up previously on paper but which had not been executed in their entirety. Second, I outlined three new steps which ought to be taken immediately to open a channel whereby the publications might be sent to the Library of Congress: (1) to bring together from their files the papers relevant to this exchange; (2) to draw up a list of all the Ministries in the Burma Government, including a list of all the Bureaus, Departments, etc. under each Ministry; and (3) to bring together, as far as they were able, copies of those publications which had been issued by the various Ministries, either printed at the Government Printing Office or printed elsewhere.

Realizing that the original agreement had been signed by U Tin Tut of the Foreign Office and that probably it was there that some kind of authority had to be given before the desired government publications would be forthcoming from the various Ministries, I paid a visit on Mr. James Barrington, now the Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, and formerly The Burmese Ambassador in Washington whom I have known for some time. It was an informal and brief visit to say hello and to comment merely as to what I was doing in Burma. Also, that I was trying to work out some plan with the Book Depot to secure all the publications of the Burma Government and any way in which he might help me would be appreciated.

When I met with U San Aung for the second time, a copy of the complete file of papers relating to the agreement was given to me. Also, a detailed list of all the Ministries, with the numerous subdivisions, had been prepared. This list is in bi-lingual form and therefore ought to be a good reference tool at the Library of Congress for catalogers and others working with official documents from Burma. This is the first time this kind of list has ever been prepared, and hence it is only in typewritten form.

Just as I had suspected, it was not the people at the Government Book Depot who had bogged down in sending off the publications, because I learned that they had sent to the Library of Congress all that they had been authorized to send--namely the publications listed in the Catalog of Publications at the Government Book Depot. Another agency of the Burma Government had never acted on a memorandum which had been transmitted to that Office from the Supt. of Printing over four years ago. The file of papers which they gave me backed up their statements. Until the Foreign Office gave its approval that all Government publications from all Ministries be sent to the Library of Congress, the Supt. of Printing could not assemble those publications for shipment. It was then that I informed U San Aung that I had been to see Mr. Barrington, but now I would pay another visit to him with the particular request that the Foreign Office give the proper authority for the transmittal of the official publications to the Library of Congress.

During the second visit with Mr. Barrington, the matter was stated in simple terms, and the papers, including a copy of the official exchange agreement, were left with him for study during the time I went to Mandalay. He would see about issuing a directive having the publications of all the Ministries sent to the Book Depot for transmittal to the Library of Congress. It was also made clear that we are interested in Burmese and English publications alike.

Following my second conference with U San Aung and the others at the Government Printing Office, he conducted me on a most interesting tour through the printing office. Just a few observations: there were very few Indians or Anglo-Indians employed; Burmans were setting the type, proof-reading, operating the monotype and linotype machines, both Burmese and English, and operating the latest models of printing machines imported from Germany and Czechoslovakia. The man who was the trouble-shooter for these machines was a Colombo Plan trained technician and an Anglo-Indian, but a citizen of Burma. Also, the Government Printing Office is the storehouse for all stationery supplies for all government departments in the whole of Burma, and therefore I saw a tremendous stock of all kinds of stationery supplies.

2. SHAN STATE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS. One of the most important of the individual states of Burma is the Shan State. Upon going to the capital at Taunggyi, located on a plateau nestled in the mountains of east-central Burma, at an altitude of 4,500 feet, I met with U Nyo, the Secretary of the Shan State Government. An explanation was given to him in private as to what I had in mind with reference to the exchange of publications between the Shan State and the Library of Congress. An appointment was set to meet with him on a second day when the matter would be discussed with him in detail after he had had an opportunity to consult others.

Upon arriving for the second meeting with him on the next day, I was surprised to find that he had called together all the heads of the various Departments of the Shan Government in order to discuss the matter. I explained that the Library of Congress was interested in receiving the publications issued by the various Departments of the Shan Government--printed, or mimeographed: books, pamphlets, periodicals and annual reports. Also, that these materials might be in Shan, Burmese or English. (It is very likely that some of the reports will be in English because certain heads of Departments were Anglo-Indians or Anglo-Burmans who spoke in English during the meeting.) Next the discussion about various aspects of the way in which the matter ought to be handled.



They were interested to learn that an agreement had been made between the Burma Government and the United States when I was in Burma in 1948, whereby an exchange of publications was put into effect. However, a good point was made that the Shan State had never received any U.S. publications during this past 10 years. In reply it was noted to them that either a partial list of U. S. official publications could be sent to the Shan State Government or a catalog might be sent whereby selections of certain publications could be made by the various departments.

After discussion about various aspects of the way in which the matter ought to be handled, these three steps were decided upon as being necessary before any authorization could be given actually to send the documents from the Shan States: (1) A copy of the official agreement (1948) should be sent directly to U Nyo; (2) I should send a letter to the Secretary, Shan State Ministry, Secretariat, Rangoon, and/or go in person and discuss the matter with him when I returned to Rangoon; (3) a catalog of the list of U. S. publications might be sent (for inspection only) to U Nyo, who would in turn share it with the departments.

3. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BOOKDEALER IN RANGOON. It was 11 years ago that I had selected the Educational Bookshop, Merchant Street, as the book agent for the Library of Congress in Burma. Although we received little during the next five year period, when I visited Burma again in 1952, I decided to continue with this same firm because the change of managers appeared to promise a change of activity in our favor. This worked for a period but bogged down and we have received very little during the past six years. Upon my arrival this time, I discovered that the Educational Bookshop had gone out of business.

A study of the situation this time, in consultation with other bookdealers, has revealed the real reason why we have not been able to secure materials. The rigid export controls of the Burma Government have bound the bookdealers with a Gordian knot which makes it very difficult, if not impossible, for bookdealers to carry on export trade. The regulations, and many forms connected with the importing of publications from abroad, are numerous and make quite a hurdle for the merchants, but exporting materials to foreign countries is even worse.

Therefore, the only way to secure materials from Burma is through the Embassy channel. The problem was discussed with Embassy officers, Miss Doris Luellen, the Disbursing Officer, Benton D. Morgan, the Administrative Officer, and Perry Douglas, who handles the pouch. Arrangements were made whereby the bookdealer would deliver the materials to the Embassy and payment would be made directly to the dealer. Then the materials would be packed and sent by pouch to the Library of Congress, and the Library would be billed accordingly for the amount of the purchase.

With the hope that this kind of arrangement ought to clear the way for the flow of materials from Burma, I decided to use the services of S.P.C.K., which serves as a national distributor for UNESCO publications and is located at 549 Merchant Street, P. O. Box 222, Rangoon, Burma.

The blanket order agreement, the periodical order form and other instructions were left for study with U Ba Kyaw and Keith Grant, who have been with the firm for many years and know the book trade well.

Upon returning the second time I went over the papers carefully, explaining the details, and answered questions they had.



U Ba Kyaw went with me to the Hanthawaddy Book Depot, which publishes books in the Burmese language, and there we worked out a method whereby he would select the desired books each month as issued by this publishing firm. Likewise, he would contact other publishers and bookdealers and secure books which meet the requirements of the blanket order.

The Purchase Orders (blanket orders) given to the Rangoon dealer were: 9507A for General publications; and 7507A for Law publications.

Copies of these Purchase Orders together with copies of the instructions given to the bookdealer were given to Miss Luellen at the Embassy in Rangoon.

Pre-numbered Purchase Order forms were given to the Rangoon bookdealer requesting new subscriptions for the following serial publications:

<u>Myawadi</u> (Burmese monthly)	1384W
<u>People's Journal</u> (Burmese weekly)	1385W
<u>Deh Taing Pyi</u> (Burmese weekly)	1386W
<u>China Pictorial</u> (Burmese monthly)	1387W
<u>Burma News</u> (English bi-monthly)	1388W
<u>New Burma Weekly</u> (English weekly)	1389W
<u>Guardian</u> (English monthly)	1390W
<u>Students' Review</u> (English monthly)	1391W
<u>Light Magazine</u> (Karen-English monthly)	1392W
<u>Mon Bulletin</u> (Mon-English monthly)	1393W
<u>Burma Commerce</u> (English fortnightly)	1394W
<u>The Nation</u> (English daily)	1395W
<u>New Times of Burma</u> (English daily)	1396W
<u>Bama Khit</u> (Burmese daily)	1397W
<u>Oway</u> (Burmese daily)	1398W

To facilitate the sending of the publications through the Embassy, a list of the following 12 steps was outlined for the dealer.

1. Visit book publishers and bookdealers in Rangoon and buy those books which we want for the Library of Congress according to the Purchase Order ("blanket order") which lists the kind of books we desire.
2. It is suggested that you make a list of the bookdealers and publishers in Rangoon where books might be purchased for the Library of Congress, and that a monthly round of these places be made.
3. Because the book publishers will not allow the regular discount on a sale of merely one or two copies, an increase of 15 per cent over the ordinary retail price will be allowed in order to give you a reasonable profit.
4. Be sure to prepare the vouchers in multiple copies as required by the Purchase Order, plus two copies for the American Embassy.
5. Before packing, take the books and vouchers for payment to the American Embassy so that they can be checked before payment is made. At the present take the first shipments to the Disbursing Officer, Miss Luellen, the person with whom you and I discussed this matter of shipping and payment.

6. Wrap the books in relatively small packages so that they will go into the mail sacks conveniently. Leave the packages at the Embassy for mailing.
7. When payment has been received from the Embassy, please send one copy of your paid voucher to the Library of Congress merely as an indication that the delivery has been made and the payment received from the Embassy.
8. It is suggested that you make these deliveries of books to the Embassy about once a month.
9. In the case of the magazines and newspapers, please do not fold them in tight rolls but instead keep them flat like I showed you. Collect them for one month at a time and then, just like the books, put them into small packages, and deliver to the Embassy for shipment.
10. The payments for the magazine and newspaper subscriptions will be made usually on an annual basis.
11. Be sure that you do not let a subscription expire, unless you are specifically requested to do so by the Order Division at the Library of Congress.
12. Please send sample copies of any new periodicals which might appear after January 1959. After the sample copy is inspected, a response will come from the Library of Congress as to whether or not the magazine is desired.

#### 4. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BOOKDEALER IN MANDALAY.

When in upper Burma this time, one of the most interesting cities visited was Mandalay: a city filled with much Burmese history during the time of the Burmese kings prior to the acquisition of upper Burma following the Third Anglo-Burmese War ending in 1885; a city which is also filled with the outward expressions of Buddhism as one looked at the imposing Mandalay Hill to the north and east of the ancient capital, or as one viewed the many white pagodas on Sagaing Hill to the west across the Irrawaddy River.

After discussing the booktrade with U Htin Aung and U Maung Maung Tin of the University of Mandalay, I decided that there would be a sufficient amount of material published in the Mandalay area to warrant having a separate bookdealer for upper Burma. With the advice and counsel of these two Burmans, The National Book Depot, located at North Godown, Zegyo Bazaar, in Mandalay, was selected. The name of the manager is U Kyaw Zan, who made a good appearance and seemed to grasp the ideas readily as to what was expected of him.

The Purchase Orders (blanket orders) given to the Mandalay dealer were: 9506A, for General publications; and 7506A for Law publications.

Pre-numbered Purchase Order forms given to the Mandalay bookdealer requesting new subscriptions included the following serial publications:

<u>Ludu Daily</u> (Burmese daily)	1380W
<u>Bahosi</u> " "	1381W
<u>Ludu Journal</u> (Burmese monthly)	1382W
<u>Myat Yadana</u> " "	1383W

Because of the circumstances already noted above, the rigid export controls, the Mandalay dealer will ship all his publications for the Library of Congress to the American Embassy in Rangoon, where they will be handled in the same manner as the materials from the Rangoon dealer.

The Mandalay dealer was given the same written instructions which were provided the Rangoon dealer, with these two additional points:

1. When sending the packages of books to the American Embassy in Rangoon, be sure that you enclose the copies of the vouchers.
2. For the present, until you are instructed otherwise by the Embassy, send the packages and vouchers to the Disbursing Officer, Miss Luellen, the person with whom I have discussed this matter of shipping and payment.

5. ADVISORS FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF BURMESE PUBLICATIONS. In the firm belief that a person with a keen interest in books and a good knowledge of what is being issued in the book world can be a valuable asset to the bookdealer, I engaged the services of certain Burmans on a gratuitous basis in both Rangoon and Mandalay.

I felt very fortunate in securing the help of a person who has done excellent work at the Burma Translation Society since its inception. His name is U Hla Maung, the Executive Officer of the Society. He was given full instructions as to what was expected of the dealer, and copies of the Purchase Orders were provided for his use. He was encouraged to visit the bookdealer about once each month for purposes of consultation. His office is only two blocks from the bookstore.

In Mandalay, the advisors are two men associated with the University of Mandalay: U Maung Maung Tin, of the Department of History and Burmese Literature, and U Htun Aung, the Librarian of the University. From the very beginning these two men showed zealous interest, and because U Htun Aung has been to the Library of Congress, he is taking an almost personal interest in the assignment given him.

6. INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF BUDDHISTIC STUDIES. As a result of the 2500 Buddhist anniversary when Buddhists came to Burma from all over the Buddhist world to attend the Sixth Buddhist Synod, a new and important research center was established in Burma. It is called the International Center for Advanced Buddhistic Studies for the purpose of studies in Buddhist culture, psychology, philosophy, and religion and is located outside Rangoon about six or eight miles near the Kaba E Paya (World Peace Pagoda). The foundation stone was laid by Premier U Nu in April, 1954 and the Institute building is now being constructed to one side of the large cave especially erected for the gatherings of the Buddhist meetings referred to above.

A grant of a quarter of a million dollars from the Ford Foundation has aided in the purchase of library books, museum objects, and has provided allowances for local research scholars, and visiting professors. The agreement between the Government of Burma in the Ministry of National Planning and the Representative of the Ford Foundation was signed in October, 1953.

The two men who are now operating this Institute in a very efficient

manner are two young Burmans who took their library training in America. U Pe Aung, the Director of the Institute, and U Hla Maung, the Associate Director, both took their academic library training at Columbia, and later came to Washington for a period of in-service training in various Divisions of the Library of Congress. It was while they were in America that I came to know both of these likable Burmans, and thus no introductions were needed when I came to Burma this time.

The tour of the library, conducted by U Tin U, the Reference Librarian of the Institute, was very interesting and one could see American methods, techniques and apparatus being used in card files, arrangement of books on shelves, and cataloging procedures. The library was in especially good order and the books were on open shelves and not under lock and key! This was true even of the manuscripts and rubbings, of which they have hundreds. The current exhibit showed photographs of Pagan and Mandalay, as the library has a large photographic file of many historical sights and archaeological remains in Burma.

Following the morning's visit at the Institute, a special luncheon was given for me at a nearby Chinese restaurant, and there I met Dr. Winston L. King, now here in Burma under the Ford Foundation as a visiting professor in comparative religion.

While talking with U Hla Maung, it was learned that the Institute is sending to the Library of Congress everything they issue--at present only a list of the Burmese books as cataloged at the Institute. I assured him that such lists will be helpful when it comes time for us to do some cataloging of the Burmese books at the Library of Congress.

They will also send a list of rare books which are microfilmed at the Institute. When on the tour I learned that they had filmed a rare book of a zat for the Institute, and they will give the Library of Congress a copy of the title page so as to determine if we have the book in our collection! They will prepare a list of books desired for their English collection, so that the Library of Congress might send them from their duplicate collection if they are available.

Up through 1955 they had received the Library of Congress author and subject catalogs and are hoping that these two publications from 1956 onward might be sent to the Institute. Also, they would like to have a copy of The Burmese family: a study of its history, customs and traditions.

7. RANGOON-HOPKINS CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA STUDIES. The School of Advanced International Studies, located in Washington, D. C. as a graduate school of The Johns Hopkins University, has established two centers in Southeast Asian countries--one in Burma and one in Indonesia. The Center in Burma is located on the campus of the University of Rangoon and has been a cooperative undertaking of the University of Rangoon and The Johns Hopkins University since June, 1954. U Htin Aung, the Rector of the University of Rangoon, is the Director of the Center. The Co-Director of the Center is a faculty member of the School of Advanced International Studies--the person who plans, directs and carries out the work of the Center. Other staff members of the Center are graduates of SAIS who have specialized in some aspect of Southeast Asia, and thus bring to the Center first-hand experience in the field.



When talking with the present co-Director, Prof. William Johnstone, Jr., I learned that the main purpose of the Center is to provide facilities for study and research in the economic development, political progress and change, and international relations particularly of the countries of Southeast Asia. The Center assists the University in the development of undergraduate and graduate research in the social sciences and the field of international relations. The Center is housed in the large, new Social Sciences Building still under construction.

When I visited the Center, three features appeared important to me in this research center. (1) The Center's library, consisting of about 2,000 volumes and selected periodicals, provides materials and facilities for university students and professors interested in Southeast Asia studies. For the most part the books, on open shelves and not in locked cabinets, are arranged on a Southeast Asia geographical basis, country by country, and thus bring together reference materials relevant to each of the Southeast Asia countries. Also, a collection of reference books is available in modern international relations, international economics, international law and diplomacy. Furthermore, the library provides the daily and Sunday editions of the New York Times beginning with 1954, and microfilm copies of the quarterly, Foreign Affairs, from 1922 to date.

(2) The second contribution of the Center is the bibliographical control in card form of its own collection, plus the beginnings of a union card catalog of the books in Rangoon libraries dealing with Southeast Asia. Thus, on card form are the makings of resource bibliography of English language materials on Burma and the countries of Southeast Asia. The file now consists of what I would judge to be well over 5,000 cards. This file also includes titles to bibliographies on the countries of Southeast Asia.

(3) The Center has issued up to the present only one publication, but this is indeed a useful tool. Compiled by Mrs. Rose Calder of the Center staff, it is entitled Guide to Library Resources in Rangoon (1958), and provides basic information about the 45 libraries in Rangoon, with particular reference to the point as to whether the collections have books on Southeast Asia.

(4) Another valuable asset of the Center is that books of the library may be used freely from the open shelves, and students are permitted to check them out to use in their room for private study.

According to Prof. Johnstone, a social sciences library is now being developed under the sponsorship of the American Library Association through a grant from the Ford Foundation, the collections of which will be the merged collections of various departmental libraries including the Rangoon-Hopkins Center Library. This enlarged library will be housed in the new social sciences building.

8. UNION BUDDHA SASANA COUNCIL. Another source of publications in Burma is the Buddhist Thathana Council which also has its offices near the Kaba Aye Paya, not far from the Buddhist Institute. The Council has an English editorial department which issues a quarterly called The light of the Dhamma (vol. 5, no. 4, October 1958). Some copies of this have come to the Library of Congress but it will be sent regularly from now on. The English department of the Council has issued nine other publications which will be sent to the Library of Congress in exchange for books on comparative religion which might be selected from our duplicate shelves. The titles of these Buddhist publications include:

Chattha sangayana souvenir album. 234 p., illus. Burmese, with English translation. A full historical documentation of the Sixth International Buddhist Council.

Chattha sangayana 2500th Buddha jayanti celebrations. 66 p., illus. A summary of the forgoing book.

Brahma-jala sutta (discourse on the supreme net). 26 p. English translation of one of the most important sermons of the Buddha. Notes and appendices included.

Samannaphala sutta (discourse on the advantages of a samana's life). 19 p. Translation of sermon giving explanation of the Jhanas and the higher powers of the way to Arahatsip.

Practical basic exercises in satipatthana vipassana meditation. Introductory instructions in Buddhist meditation. 14 p.

Pagodas of Pagan. 7 p., illus. by U Lu Pe Win of Archaeological Survey.

The word of the Buddha. Exposition of Buddha's teachings.

The heart of Buddhist meditation. Account of mental training and Buddhism.

The person I conferred with about the above publications is an Australian by the name of David Maurice, who has assumed the pseudonym of U Ohn Ghine, the editor of the periodical Light of the Dhamma.

9. EXCHANGE WITH UNIVERSITY OF MANDALAY. I conferred with U Ko Lay, the President of the University; U Maung Maung Tin, of the Department of History of Burmese Literature; and U Htun Aung, the University Librarian, about exchange of publications between the University and the Library of Congress. They will be able to send us all issues of a Publications Series and a monthly periodical issued by the University.

10. BIBLE HOUSE. Arrangements were made at the Bible House. 262 Sule Pagoda Road, whereby the Secretary, Rev. Stanley Vincent, would send to the Library of Congress all future materials issued by the Bible Society. The only new items appearing since my last visit six years ago are certain parts of the Taungthu New Testament being translated by Mrs. William Hackett, and parts of the Lahu New Testament being translated by Rev. Paul Lewis.

11. BURMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Within the past six years there has been organized in Rangoon a Library Association made up of Burmans trained in library science and American residents in Rangoon on library related projects. As a guest at a luncheon of the Association, among other things, I spoke about the need for a National Bibliography of Burma. They agreed that such a bibliographical tool is badly needed, but few are aware of the great amount of work entailed in producing it. At the luncheon I met the following persons: U Hpe Aung, U Hla Maung, U Tinn Oo, and U Soe Hlaing of the International Institute of Buddhist Studies; U Thein Han and Dr. Bixler of the University of Rangoon; Dr. Gelfend, Social Science Department, University of Rangoon; Mrs. Zelma S. Graham, Mrs. Ruby Pein Aung, and Daw Ni Ni, USIS Library; U Thant Htut of the National Library; Mr. Daily, Institute of Public Administration; Mrs. Luke Kwi,

Mr. de Has, and U Zin Maung, Technical Information Center; Miss Frank, British Council; and Mrs. Tin Htoo, housewife.

12. BURMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION. This Commission was established a few years ago with the charged purpose of writing a detailed history of Burma, from the earliest times to the present. U Htin Aung, the Rector of the University of Rangoon, is Chairman; U Thein Han, the University Librarian, is Vice-Chairman; and the following persons serve as chairmen of sub-committees of the Commission: Prof. Luce, from pre-history to 1300 A.D.; Col. Ba Shin, 1300 to 1752 A.D. (Alaungpaya); Dr. Kyaw Thet, 1752 to 1886 A.D.; U Ba Nyunt, 1886 to 1941 A.D.; and U Myo Min, current period. Other members serving on the Historical Commission include: U Ba, Director of Education; U Yaw, Director of Information; and U Thant, Burma's Permanent Member at the United Nations.

During the conference which I had with Col. Ba Shin, I learned that they had collected hundreds of rubbings of early inscriptions at Pagan and other historic places in Burma; that much material had been microfilmed in other libraries; that hundreds of pieces of archeological stones, including pottery, had been gathered and is now at the Commission's headquarters for study by these historians.

When I visited the Commission's library and archives, Maung Kyaw Swe gave me a mimeographed list of the books in the library. After checking the list, the desired items might be microfilmed for the Library of Congress.

13. BURMA TRANSLATION SOCIETY. During the past six years the Burma Translation Society, which has for its motto: "Light, where darkness was," has made considerable progress and as a result their program has expanded beyond the type which issues mere translations of other books and pamphlets. For example, they have what is called the People's Handbooks Series which has the worthy purpose of bringing out monthly booklets on a variety of subjects: health, agriculture, civics, biographies, national life, religion and literature, science fiction, economics, and recreation. These publications have been written to appeal to the average Burman in the towns and villages over all Burma; and they are sold for the small price of 25 pyas or 50 pyas (5 cents and 10 cents). During 1958, 38 new titles were issued with a total printing of 657,000. Since this Series was started with a bi-monthly release of new titles, 58 titles have been issued. Beginning with January 1959, a one kyat (21 cents) booklet will be added to the series.

While travelling in Burma, I could see that this Handbooks Series is proving very popular as it finds outlets in the various bookstalls, large and small over all Burma. Besides the very favorable price for these paper back books, another reason for their rapid sale is the very pleasing type face which makes for easy reading.

Simultaneous with above mentioned Series, the Translation Series continues on, both in outright translation of books from the West and adaptations of non-Burmese books. Also, the work on the Burmese encyclopedia continues into the fourth volume, thus bringing them to one quarter the distance of the total span of the 16 volume encyclopedia. When inquiring as to whether or not the encyclopedia was merely a translation of other encyclopedic works, I was informed that a great number of articles deal with items which are strictly Burmese in character: historical characters, places, pagodas, and other items. These are the subjects which have posed the problem of finding the proper



source material in order to arrive at the facts.

The Society has expanded to the point that it has a brand new building on its premises on Prome Road in order to house the many new monotype machines and printing presses used to carry on the work, as well as the group of Burmese artists who design illustrations for the various books being prepared for publication. In many, many cases original pictures are designed to illustrate the text, while in other instances pictures from western books are copied.

A further indication of the development of the Society under the direction of U San Htwar is the building which the Society maintains downtown in the heart of busy Rangoon for the purpose of its administrative offices and a large library and reading room which has hundreds and hundreds of volumes, both English and Burmese, for the general public to use. It is a kind of Burmese "USIS" in Burma. The only drawback is that this library-reading room is located on the second floor. I think in time experience will show up this negative factor, and they will probably move it down to the first floor.

One of the most encouraging developments in postwar Burma is the steady work of the Burma Translation Society with its objective of creating a desire on the part of the Burman to read more and thus have the nation's citizens become more enlightened.

14. SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS. During the time of my stay in Burma I gave 18 public addresses: 5 in English and 13 in Burmese. These included the Rangoon Library Association, a study group of American women resident in Burma, as well as schools and churches.

Time did not permit me to concur with a request from U Khin Zaw of the Burma Broadcasting Service to deliver a speech in Burmese on the Burma radio. Nor was there time to make a tape recording in Burmese for the Voice of America.

### THAILAND

After a little more than a month in Burma, I left by Thai Airways for the neighboring country of Thailand, where I found the capital Bangkok had become an important center for certain international bodies, SEATO, FAO, ECAFE, to name a few. I was in this Oriental city a very short time before I discovered the very large western population which had grown considerably since my last visit only six years ago.

1. NIBONDH BOOKDEALER. This dealer has been serving the Library of Congress since 1947, and has rendered good service during these years in sending the desired books and caring for subscriptions to serials. During the conferences with the manager, Sunetra Kongsiri, the following matters were discussed:

- a) The request was made that the Library of Congress not make payments in UNESCO coupons, but make payments by depositing currency to her account in the Riggs Bank in Washington, D. C.
- b) Upon checking past invoices, it was discovered that a few, not many, translations had been sent in the past. The instruction was given that these were not wanted. The place in the Purchase Order was cited that translations were not wanted.
- c) The preparation of a list of the principal publishers and bookdealers located in Bangkok was requested.
- d) All periodicals and newspapers now being sent to the Library of Congress were to be reviewed.
- e) The list of serials which I received from the Embassy was reviewed with the view of securing samples of some of the best ones, and at our second conference subscriptions were placed for those periodicals which appear to be needed at the Library of Congress.
- f) Those places in Bangkok where I had found certain publications were cited, and she said that she would go to those places and purchase the materials and have them sent to the Library of Congress. Rather than buy them myself, I thought a visit by the dealer herself would get her better acquainted with the place, and thus establish the contact.

The second visit with the dealer was concerned principally with serial publications. The points discussed and decided upon were the following:

- a) All newspapers will not be rolled up any longer but will be assembled in flat packages. They will be sent weekly. All serials are not sent to the Library of Congress by the publishers but are sent first to Nibondh, which in turn sends them to the Library of Congress. This makes it easier to check on lost issues, and greater assurance of uniform shipping.
- b) Periodicals and newspapers for which purchase orders were given previously and which will be continued are:

Siam Rath Weekly (2980Z)  
Siam Rath Daily (2981Z)  
Bangkok Post  
Siam Nikorn Daily  
Standard Weekly

- c) New subscription orders were placed for the following periodicals:

Buddha Dharma (1409W)  
Khao Karn Phaet (1410W)  
Vidhyscharn (1411W)  
Nak Sahakorn Thai (1412W)  
Sapadah Sarn (weekly; in Thai) (1413W)  
Church News (monthly; in Thai) (1414W)  
Chao Krung (monthly; in Thai resumed from Order) (2986Z)  
Medical Topics (monthly; in Thai resumed from Order) (2987Z)  
Bangkok Bulletin (free, no charge) resumed from Order (2987Z)

- d) The dealer furnished me with a list of publishers and leading book-dealers in Bangkok. The dealer will contact these monthly for the purpose of checking on new books published in the city.

2. ADVISOR FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF THAI PUBLICATIONS. During my previous visit to Thailand in 1952, Khun Tri was selected to be the Advisor for Procurement of Thai Publications. We went over the ground again and he agreed to continue to serve in this capacity. He will endeavor to keep in touch regularly with the Nibondh Bookdealer, and the bookdealer will submit to him monthly the list of publications being sent to the Library of Congress. He will continue to suggest other volumes which the dealer might have overlooked.

Sample copies of the purchase order both for general and law publications were given to Khun Tri. His attention was called to the fact that certain kinds of books call for multiple copies.

3. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. At the National Library of Thailand I met on three occasions Khun Tri Amatyakul, an old acquaintance who is now the Chief of the Division of Literature and History and the person who handles the international exchange of official publications.

While with him on the first visit, he gave me various publications which have been issued recently by the National Library: The National Library of Thailand (Bangkok, 1958?), and a second publication, List of Thai Government publications covering the years 1954, 1955, 1956 (Bangkok, 1957), is a booklet giving a bibliography of Thai government publications which was compiled for the Seminar on the International Exchange of Publications in the Indo-Pacific Area held in Tokyo in October, 1957.

This list of official documents should prove to be a good tool with which we might secure Thai publications for the Library of Congress. Technically the Library of Congress should secure all of the publications listed therein but the Ministries just do not send their publications to the National Library for distribution on exchange. It appears that there is no teeth in an executive order making it mandatory that they do so. Even the National Library is unable to receive for their Library all the publications issued by the various Ministries in the Thai Government. It was impossible in the time I had, to go around to all the Ministries and collect all the list of publications, and I



think it unnecessary too. Therefore, it appears that the list should be checked carefully and then the Exchange and Gift Division at the Library of Congress might have to request from each Ministry or agency the publications issued by that Ministry.

During a third conference with Khun Tri of the National Library, it was apparent that the problem of the Exchange of Official Documents was a most difficult one to solve, or rather to have running smoothly. Right now the Thai Government is in a hectic mess and all Ministries are upset. Khun Tri assured me that he would do his best to secure the publications from the various Departments of the Ministries. The problem hinges on the fact that there is no central Government Printing Office.

The present Director of the Division of Fine Arts in the Ministry of Culture is Khun Dhanit. My purpose in talking with him and Khun N. Yoonaidharma, the Secretary of the Fine Arts Department, was to see if they could do any more to bring about more action with reference to the official documents which the various Ministries are to give to the National Library in connection with the international exchange program. I had in hand the publication List of Thai government publications, and I proposed that Khun Tri should make a phone call at a given time each month to each Ministry inquiring about the new publications issued that month. Then a person should go from Ministry to Ministry to collect the documents. Until some directive is given to the Ministries which puts teeth into the matter, these publications are going to appear in various places in the Thai government without anyone really knowing what is being issued. This was the best alternative I could think of. If this does not work in the coming months, say within a year, then the Library of Congress ought to write to each Ministry directly requesting the publications which the Department of that Ministry have issued. This action ought to be held off to give the National Library another chance to carry out the exchange arrangement in the proper channel.

While with Khun Dhanit, he gave me copies of these booklets:

Buddha images in Thailand (1958; in Thai and English)

A catalog of the images which were on display for the Fifth General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists at Bangkok, Thailand, in November, 1958.

Images of the Buddha in Thailand, by Luang Boribhal Buribhand and A. B. Griswold, (1957).

Traces the various styles of the Buddha image from the earliest one which is related in the Chronicle of the Sandalwood Image telling about the first likeness of the Lord Buddha supposedly made during his lifetime.

Later, Khun Tri also gave me copies of some Thai guide books in English which have been published recently by the National Institute of Culture, which Khun Tri had prepared:

Nakorn Pathom

Cholburi

Guide to Ayudhya and Bang-Pa-In

The Sanctuary of Khao Phra Vihar This is the pagoda over which considerable contention has taken place between the Cambodian and Thai

governments because it is located right on the border between the two countries. This little booklet gives a good description of the edifice which was built by the Khmers centuries ago.

It was also noted that the National Institute of Culture was abolished when the new Government of Gen. Sarit came in because the former Premier, Phibun, was the President of the National Institute. Likewise the Women's Cultural Institute was abolished because the wife of Phibun was its President. No similar Institute has been established since. It was this Institute which issued in the past few years a number of interesting pamphlets in English telling about the cultural aspects of Thailand.

In addition to the above publications he gave me a monograph called Guide to Damrong Rajanubhab Library by Nai Tri Amatyakul, which gives a brief description of the books in this collection which belonged to the late Prince Damrong.

A recent copy of the T.L.A. Bulletin (Thai Library Association) was also given to me. It is completely in Thai and is issued monthly for the members of the Association, and will be sent to the Library of Congress regularly.

4. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. At the Secretariat Office of the Assembly of the People's Representatives, I met two former friends, Parada Buranasiri of the Interparliamentary Section, Prasit Srisuchart, Chief of the Meetings Division, and Miss Bangorn Imocha, the Librarian of the Parliament Library. Nai Parada and Nai Prasit aided me greatly six years ago in securing the publications issued at the Secretariat, and they were equally interested and helpful this time. Chief among the materials they supplied me were:

Parliamentary Debates (20 vols., already bound)  
General elections in Thailand. Bangkok, Department of Interior, 1957.

Describes electoral process in Thailand, setting forth the historical background of the Thai people and the structure of the Thai government.

46th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, 1956, Bangkok, Thailand.

Background knowledge of Thailand for Conference delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Bangkok.

Thai constitution.

1932 constitution as amended in 1952. Bi-lingual: Thai and English.

Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand. B.E. 2475, as amended in 2495. In Thai

Bangkok Inter-Parliamentary Conference (1956). In Thai.  
Thailand illustrated (Nov. 1956).

Describes Inter-Parliamentary Union in Bangkok.

5. CHULANGKORN UNIVERSITY. Chulalongkorn University was the first university to be founded in Thailand. The idea of establishing such a university originated during the reign of King Chulalongkorn, and grew out of the Royal Pages' School which aimed at giving a general education with emphasis on training in government administration established by the King within the precincts of the Grand Palace in 1902. Later in 1910 this Pages' School became

the Civil Service College, and seven years later King Vajiravudh raised this College to the status of a university, it being given its present name as a memorial to King Chulalongkorn.

The Library of Congress has had an exchange with Chulalongkorn University for some years and it is a good example of the way personal contact aids considerably in strengthening the exchange. It was while visiting the Supachai Vanij-Vadhana, the Secretary-General and concurrently Head of the Biology Department, and Miss Suthilak Ambhanwong, the Librarian of the University, that I discovered certain publications which had not been sent to the Library of Congress from the University. They were publications put out by the various faculty members. These will be sent to the Library of Congress, and care will be taken in the future to have all their publications sent to the Library of Congress.

While at the University, I was informed about other publications that have been issued by certain projects at Chulalongkorn. Indiana University has a contract with the Ministry of Education for a project at Chulalongkorn, primarily in the field of education. An interesting study referred to was A Changing secondary education in Thai culture.

Besides the materials being sent from the Library of Congress it was requested that bibliographical lists dealing with Southeast Asia be sent on the exchange.

In another conference with Miss Suthilak, who is a graduate of Simmons with a BS and MS in Library of Science, I came across the fact that among the library people in Bangkok there is considerable discussion and difference of opinion about the cataloging procedures of Thai names. Apparently the matter has caused considerable contention. I informed Miss Suthilak of the discussion by the Committee at the Library of Congress about this very problem and stated that it had not been an easy one to resolve. I told her I would request copies of the Code for Thai names to be sent to her for her use at the University Library and for the Library School of which she is in charge. Also, copies of the Thai transliteration system would be sent to her when completed.

Two publications which Miss Suthilak has prepared are entitled Cataloging rules for Thai books and Cataloging manual for Thai books. I do not know the basic contents of these books yet, but I would guess that these two books have become the bone of contention by other Thai librarians.

The University Library, with its neat and orderly appearance and well arranged book shelves, made a favorable impression on me. It was such a contrast to the disorder and lack of organization which I have observed in certain other places in Burma and here in Thailand. Recalling the orderly appearance and well organized arrangement of books on open bookshelves at the Buddhist Institute Library where U Hpe Aung and U Hla Maung, both American trained, are located, it made me feel that that might be one of the important elements which has got across to these young librarians as they were exposed to the American way of doing things.

6. INDIANA-CHULA CONTRACT. At the College of Education (Prasarnmit) I met various persons from Indiana University who were there in conjunction with the Indiana-Chula Contract, the actual work being done at the College of Education,



a part of Chulalongkorn University. The persons met were: Prof. Paul Weatherwax, Consultant in Science Education; Prof. Harold Brinegar, Curriculum Consultant; and Prof. Robert Richey, Director of Joint Project.

While with these men, I learned about and secured the following publications:

A Changing Secondary Education in Thai Culture, by Tamsiri Punyasingh and Maurice A. McGlasson (Indiana-Chula University Contract, 1958).

An extensive study of secondary education in Thailand, and deals with personnel, student teaching, and aims in this field.

Handbook on Economic Geography of Thailand, by Thomas F. Barton and Miss Sawat Senanarong. (Indiana-Chula University Contract, 1958?) In Thai.

Sixth Semi-Annual Report ... Indiana-Chula University Contract. Nov., 1957.

Seventh Semi-Annual Report ... Indiana-Chula University Contract. Nov., 1957. to April, 1958.

These two reports give a good picture of the projects in the field of education which the various consultants are working on at the College of Education of Chulalongkorn University.

A Handbook on Construction and Use of Inexpensive Instruction Materials, by Robert J. Hunyard. In Thai. (1958).

Log Book for Student Teachers (1958). In Thai.

Suggestions in Student Teaching (1958). In Thai.

A Handbook for Supervisors of Student Teaching (1958). In Thai.

English Loan-Words in Thai, by David H. Dickason and Miss Suvat Niyomdasna. (1958). In English and Thai.

The word list is given in subject groupings: government, business, and many other categories.

Professor Richey agreed that he would have sent to the Library of Congress all future publications issued by the Indiana-Chula Contract.

After the conference with the Indian people, I visited with Miss Margaret Griffin, the librarian consultant at the College of Education Library. I was interested to learn that the method of entering the Thai names in their catalog is by using the firstname of a Thai author. I suggested that if this method were used, certain cross-reference cards should be used so as to aid those who might use the family name. I also met Nai Witt, a Thai person working in the cataloging department.

7. THAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE With the aid of Sunetra Kongsiri, the Manager of Nibondh Bookdealers, I was taken to the Thai Chamber of Commerce where I met the Secretary General, Luang Chara. They have only one publication at the Chamber, the Thai Chamber of Commerce Journal, a bi-lingual monthly which appears to have some good information of value to the economist interested in Thailand. Here are some titles to articles: e.g. "Ordinance to promote

internal industrial development;" "Trade opportunities;" "The tin problem;" "Thailand developing economy;" "The effect of tax increase." He was unable to supply all back issues of the first 12 volumes, but he was able to give me the issues from October to December, 1958 (Vol. 12, nos. 9-11) and January, 1959 (Vol. 13, no. 1). All future issues will be sent automatically to the Exchange and Gift Division on an exchange arrangement which I made with Luang Chara. He would like to receive regularly the Southern Asia Accessions List, and a few materials issued by the Department of Commerce.

8. SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION. While talking with Roger Lydon, the librarian at USIS, he told me about the library project at SEATO. He asked me to meet with Mr. Quazi, the SEATO Librarian, and Mr. Hussain, the Head of the Research Office of SEATO, with the purpose of aiding them in the kind of materials wanted for that Library, and to point out sources.

At SEATO Headquarters, I met Mr. William Bradford Coolidge, the Deputy Director of Research Services, and Mr. H. A. Qazi, formerly in Karachi, and now the Librarian at SEATO. He told me about the development of the library during the past two years. He indicated that he would like to have some help from the Library of Congress; he was particularly interested in securing those bibliographies issued by the Library of Congress pertaining to Southeast Asia. He had scattered issues of the Southern Asia Accessions List, and would like to have a complete set. Here is a list of the things which would aid this library of SEATO:

- a) Monographs and bibliographies relating to Communism in Asia-- particularly Southeast Asia, and international affairs: which are issued by the Library of Congress, or may be sent by the Library of Congress.
- b) A list of 20 Library of Congress publications were requested, and that list was sent to the Exchange and Gift Division for consideration.

In exchange for the above, SEATO has supplied the following publications, as supplied by Mr. Vicente Albano Pacis, SEATO Information Officer:

Seminar on countering communist subversion. Baguio, SEATO, 1957.  
Communist subversion in Chinese schools.  
Trade and aid in the service of Communism.  
Freedom or communism.  
Target, labour unions.  
Communism in decline: the Huk campaign.  
Soviet rule in Central Asia.  
SEATO directory and SEATO telephone directory.

9. USOM. At USOM (U. S. Operations Mission) I met Mr. Van Duyn, who is Head of the Educational Unit. He had no publications but did refer me to Miss Griffin, the Librarian working in conjunction with the Chula-Indiana Contract, and to their public relations section which supplied me with these publications:

Assisting Agricultural Extension in Northeast Thailand. 1955-57, by W. Hal Speersa (August, 1958) (Report on Completion of Assignment).

Assistance to Public Health in Thailand, by Robert L. Zobel, M.D.  
(July, 1958) (Report on Completion of Assignment).

Includes sections dealing with Malaria eradication, Medical education, Local health development, Resources and needs in various parts of Thailand. Also, gives information about water supply, plant protection, tillage practices, livestock and poultry improvement, diversification of agriculture, agriculture extension personnel. Appendix outlines a proposed agricultural extension program in Thailand.

People in Progress: A Report on Thai-American Economic Cooperation, 1950-1957. September, 1957.

Outlines the purpose, nature and results of Thailand's economic cooperation with the United States, and tells about certain projects undertaken jointly: Malaria control; health; educational schemes; better crops; water development; public administration; overseas training.

Thailand-United States Economic Cooperation, 1951-1956. (June, 1956)

Tells about work done in these fields: agriculture; fisheries; transportation; water resources; power and communications; geology and mining; industry projects; public health; education; public administration; labor; overseas training.

Thai-American Economic Cooperation. 1951-1956.

A textual and pictorial account similar to preceding publication.

Assignment Thailand. (1957).

Prepared for ICA people who are to serve in Thailand, and gives a good picture of living conditions in that country as they will be experienced by Americans in Bangkok.

10. PRINCE DHANI. As early as 9 a.m. one morning I had an appointment with Prince Dhani Nivat, one of the Thai scholars of present day Siam, and a person whom I have known for some years. When I arrived at his residence, he was out in his garden working with his flowers, a hobby which he enjoys. He is a very easy person to meet and he welcomed me in a most cordial manner.

While waiting for him to change his clothes, I had an opportunity to look about the room where he had many objects of Thailand, China and other countries. Also, a number of pictures of persons in the royal family, including his own family. The view from the living room window looking out over the garden was splendid indeed.

After inquiring about the Library of Congress, the first thing he asked me was if I would be able to give a lecture to the Siam Society as I did the last time I was in Bangkok. He thought a subject related to the Library of Congress would be most fitting, and so I agreed to come before the group on January 5th, at 6:14 p.m., with the topic: "The Service Motive of the Library of Congress."

Upon my return to America, he requested that I send him a list of persons to whom he might send notices about publications issued by the Siam Society.



In particular, he would like to inform people about the new book just issued by this research body: The Thai Peoples by Eric Seidenfaden, a publication made possible by a grant from the Asia Foundation. The original plan was to have the study in two parts, but the author passed on soon after the manuscript for Book I was completed. Book I deals with the origins and habitats of the Thai peoples with a sketch of their materials and spiritual cultures. I was given some broadsides telling about the book, and he was assured that it would be announced in some American journals and other places of worth.

Besides the above book, he also presented me with a copy of the King of Thailand's recent experiences in the Thai monkhood, a publication which has numerous illustrations about the king and the various Buddhist customs he observed. Apparently, the book is not for sale generally, but is received only by presentation.

Other publications which he presented to me were pamphlets issued by the Buddhists of Thailand at the recent Buddhist conference of Buddhists from various parts of the world. All of the following booklets on Buddhism were prepared by Phra Acharn Chin Dharma Samadhiwatara, the Head Priest of the Chinese Mahayana Sect in Thailand, and were published in Bangkok:

Buddhism in Mahayana doctrine  
The six paths of metamorphosis in Buddhism  
The Panchadha Karma in Buddhism  
Buddhism  
Prayer and meditation in Buddhism  
The Buddhist Dharma and its substantial laws; and  
Marana-upaya in Buddhism

Upon inquiring about the Buddhist Association of Thailand, he gave me considerable information about this body of which he is a member.

Before leaving Prince Dhani's house, I also met the printer, Sanan Sunyasiribhandhu," of the Prachandra Printing Press, 7 Maharaja Road, who prints the Siam Journal and other publications which the Society issues.

11. PHYA ANUMAN. Phya Anuman, one of Thailand's foremost cultural scholars and formerly the Director of the Fine Arts Department in the Ministry of Culture, received me as an old friend, and furnished me with copies of the works which he has published within the past few years. They are all in the Thai language. With their titles translated, they include:

Cultural anthropology in outline!  
Thai marriage customs!  
Dictionary of western art.  
Thai philology. (2 vols.)  
Life of Confucius and oblations rites.  
Explanation of the term "austerity" in Brahmanism.  
The water throwing festival.  
Etiquette in eating Chinese food.  
A study of infix in Thai language.

Four other works given by Phya Anuman, which were not exclusively his works are:

Current Thai dictionary. (5 vols.)

Report of the Thai dictionary committee

Notification of the Royal Institute concerning the transcription of Thai characters into Roman. (October 1954; in English)

Thai encyclopedia. (2 vols.)

This last work, the encyclopedia in Thai, will consist of many volumes when completed--possibly 20 or more. The first two volumes deal with the first letter of the Thai alphabet, and the third volume dealing with the same letter is now in the press.

12. PRINCESS POON. Princess Poon, the daughter of the famous Thai scholar Prince Damrong, and one whom I have known for some years, lives in the Voradis Palace area on Larn Luang Road. She supplied me with considerable information about some Buddhist publications, because she is the Vice-President of the Buddhist Association of Thailand, and is active in Buddhist activities in this country. While in her home, she gave me two publications giving biographical sketches of her father: one being a sketch which she had written, and the other as written by Suluk Sivaraksa, entitled Damrong, this letter being bi-lingual. Both are 1958 publications. Also, while there, I came across this publication which was issued here in Bangkok in 1951, but I do not recall ever seeing before: The Historical records of the Siamese-Chinese relations: commencing from ancient times up to the time when the Siamese people formed themselves into a State called Siam with the town of Sukhotai as the capital, as written by Likit Hoontrakul. The item was referred to the Library of Congress dealer.

Before leaving her place I took a couple of pictures: one being in the traditional Thai dress of the Thai women, a custom which is seen very little any more as the Thai women have taken almost completely to western dresses and skirts.

13. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. Another source of a specific kind of publications is the American Bible Society, of which Ming Chao is the Secretary. He related many interesting points in connection with the publication and distribution of the Bible in Thailand. Although Thailand is predominantly Buddhists, full right of the freedom of religion is enjoyed by Christians.

During a worldwide Bible reading program, the Thailand Bible House requested the Bangkok municipal government for a permit to display the Bible posters in public places. The request was rejected on the ground that it was unbelievable that any book could be translated into 1,100 languages. When the city official reiterated that it could never be true, documents and evidence were given to show that one book of the Bible had been so translated and the permit was granted.

However, in Thailand, the one language indigenous to Thailand in which the Bible has been translated is the Thai language. This is in great contrast to the neighboring country of Burma where there are many languages into which the Bible, or portions of it, has been translated. There are peoples in Thailand who speak languages other than the Thai language. There are Karens, Lahu and Lisu, and Christian scriptures for these particular groups can be secured from Burma. However, it is important to note that in the case of other hill peoples whose native language is other than Thai, no scriptures

have been translated into their native languages. The Bible Society would like to go ahead and have the Bible or parts of it translated into these languages but the Thai Government has stated a strong preference that this action not be taken. It is the desire of the Thai government to integrate these hill peoples into the Thai culture and to have them use the Thai language instead of the other languages for purposes of communication. I was interested to note that in 1957 the total circulation of Bibles, Testaments and portions reached the figure of 497,775—falling just short of half a million. This was a sharp increase of over 100,000 over the previous year.

Mr. Chao furnished for the Library of Congress all the annual reports and a copy of the Bible and its portions in the Thai language. Future publications will be sent to the Library of Congress as issued.

14. CHURCH OF CHRIST IN THAILAND. At the Headquarters of the Church of Christ in Thailand, 14 Pramuan Road, I talked with Miss Sarah Wylie who is now in charge of the literature work during the absence of the Secretary, Kenneth Wells who is on leave. The literature which this body issues includes: translations of western books, original books in Thai, and original books in English. According to the catalog and supplement for 1958, there are a number of books dealing with various aspects of Thailand in which the Library of Congress is interested. For example: A guide to Christian work in Thailand; Buddhism and the Christian approach; History of Protestant work in Thailand. The catalog was checked for the desired publications for the Library of Congress and then it was given to the Library of Congress dealer in Bangkok who in turn will purchase the materials and send them to the Library of Congress with the shipment of other books. In this way, it will bring the dealer into contact with this source of publications at these Headquarters.

15. THAI FOLKLORE. The matter of tape recordings of folklore, folk music and poetry indigenous to Thailand was discussed with Cecil Sanford, the Cultural Affairs Officer. I called his attention to the USIS dispatch, CA-2346, dated March 24, 1958, which explained in detail the desires of the Library of Congress. The information given in this dispatch as to persons in the various countries of Southeast Asia who could aid in such recordings was a statement which I wrote at the Library of Congress about 18 months ago. While talking with Sanford, I learned that a person in Thailand who is well informed on Thai folklore is Kamol Kedusiri, who is resident at Chiangmai.

16. MICROFILMING. Before leaving the National Library I inquired about microfilming facilities in Bangkok. I was informed that such service had been established at the National Library near the end of 1955 under an agreement reached between the Thailand National Commission for UNESCO and UNESCO in Paris. Khun Tri took me to a building back of the National Library which used to be an old godown but lately a part of it has been converted into the microfilming laboratory. There I saw the equipment furnished by UNESCO: a microfilming camera, a positive printer, a microfilm reader, enlarger, print dryer, washing tanks, film developing machine and some other items. A dark room had been made where, the operator of the laboratory processes the film. This Thai technician was awarded a UNESCO Fellowship and he received microfilm training in India and Europe. The National Library is now in a position to give microfilming service.

17. PROFESSOR MOSEL. James Mosel, of George Washington University, is



in Thailand as a Ford grantee. He told me of the kind of work he was pursuing: elements in the social structure of Thai society. Even though his field is psychology, he is interested in a number of other things--poetry, literature, and Thai history.

He will keep an eye open for those things which might be of interest to us at the Library of Congress, and then when he returns to Washington next summer (1959), we will learn about those items which he has secured. If the Library of Congress does not have them, he will give us freedom to microfilm his copies. Also, we will try to secure live copies through the bookdealer. Furthermore, he will inform our bookdealer of items which he considers rather unusual, and then the dealer will purchase them for the Library of Congress.

18. P.E.N. INTERNATIONAL - THAILAND. Miss Nilawan Pinthong, the editor of a woman's magazine called Satri San, the Ladies Home Journal of Thailand, at Strisara Press on Unakom Road, and concurrently the President of the Thai Library Association, gave me information about P. E. N. International in Thailand.

Founding members of P. E. N. International-Thailand Centre cannot claim to be original in their desire to provide writers with an opportunity to group themselves together and accomplish something from their contact with one another. The first attempt to being Thai writers, linguists and scholars together was made as early as 1931 when Prince Damrong began to organize regular meetings at which literary and linguistic topics were discussed. In order to promote the exchange of ideas and knowledge, the Prince also asked members to undertake researches on subjects which were of particular interest to them and to give prepared talks at subsequent meetings. It was planned that later these talks would be compiled and published in the form of a journal and read out to members at the annual general meeting. After these informal gatherings have gone on for about three months Prince Damrong decided that the time had come for a proper club to be formed and asked Choa Phya Dhammasakmontri, Prince Rajani (Krommuen Bidhaya) and Phya Anumanrajadhon to draw up the rules, but this step in the plans never materialized owing to the change of Regime in June 1932.

Ten years later Prince Bhanupanyukol, who remembered those meetings at Prince Damrong's initiation tried to revive them but never succeeded in forming a club. At about that time a literary association was organized by the National Culture Bureau. One of its activities was the publication of the Literary Journal. But soon after its founding the Association was dissolved.

Prince Prempurachatra, the present Head of the Department of Modern Languages at Chulalongkorn University, also tried, at one time, to form a club of P. E. N. type.

There was also a group of writers having M. R. Summonchart Swadikul and Mr. Plueng Na Nakorn as chief organisers, who got together and published a magazine called "Literary Circle"; and among its subscribers were many university students, monks, and novices. But during its second year the publication was discontinued. About this time Mr. Norman Thomas from U.S. P. E. N. visited Thailand and suggested to writers whom he met at a gathering at the Suriyanond Hotel that a writers' club be established but again the idea did not come to anything. Attempts were made now and again with no avail through the leadership

of outstanding writers like Mr. Vilas, Maneeat and Mr. Prayad Nakanart. Then in 1955, when Miss Nilawan Pintong, the present secretary, and Mr. Sukit Nimmanheimin were invited to attend the regional Conference of P. E. N. held in Decca, East Pakistan, as observers, there was still no club as a center for Thai writers in Thailand. During the Conference it was suggested to the Thai observers that a club be formed as a centre for Thai writers. On their return home Mr. Sukit Nimmanheimin and Miss Nilawan Pintong tried to bring together writers and people interested in literature, and the possibility of founding a P. E. N. Centre in Thailand was discussed. Since the general sympathy for P. E. N. existence still prevails among the Thai literateurs after a few preliminary meetings at which the aims were discussed and decisions were made, the association was at last officially founded on April 7, 1958, and later was registered for a full license the same year on the 9th September at the Ministry of Interior, Bangkok, under the name in Thai as "Samakom Bhasa Lae Nangsue Haeng Pradet Thai (The Language and Literature Association of Thailand)."

19. NAKORN PATHOM. While in Thailand which has so many exotic features, I had a number of new experiences in Bangkok where Wat Po, Wat Arun, and many other fabulous temples are located. Also for a few days at Christmas time, I flew up to cold but pleasant Chiangmai in northern Thailand to be with Harold and Ruth Young whom I knew years ago in Burma. While in Chiangmai one of the highlights of the enjoyable stay was the opportunity to see the various handicrafts done by the artistic northern Thai people: particularly the lacquer work, the silver craft, and the weaving.

Because of my personal interest in certain aspects of the history of Thailand, on New Year's Day at 6:30 I was out and on my way to see the oldest city in Thailand, and the oldest pagoda and place of Buddhist worship in all Thailand: both having the name of Nakorn Pathom located west of Bangkok about 45 miles.

Associated with this historical spot there is a legend. It seems that long ago there reigned in a city by the name of Chaisri a certain ruler who had a new born son upon whom the astrologers looked with disfavor--because, according to their prediction, the boy would in time slay his father. The boy was taken, therefore, to the jungle and cast off. He was found and fostered by a peasant woman, and in time the lad became a strong and fearless warrior. Later on he joined the army of a certain Lord who had to pay taxes and other tribute to the reigning King. The young boy-soldier gained favor with the new master, whom he encouraged to discontinue paying the heavy tribute to the King. A conflict ensued, and it turned out that the two, the son and the father, met face to face in battle, at which time the son slew his father-king, then took over the father's capital. Later, from a conversation between a she-goat and her kid he learned that he had unknowingly killed his own father. He immediately asked the priests how he might atone for the awful sin he had committed. The reply was that he should build a pagoda the height of which must equal the flight of a turtle-dove, and the land surrounding the pagoda should extend as far as the roar of an elephant standing at the stupa could be heard. This the prince willingly did, and the Nakorn Pathom Chedi was built at Nakorn Pathom.

Naturally before going to and after visiting a spot of historic significance, one learns about both the folklore associated with it and basic facts about the place. I took the trip with Khun Tri who has written a series of summary booklets about the celebrated shrines and ruins in Thailand.

According to his knowledge, it is very probable that Nakorn Pathom used to be a coastal town centuries ago and Indian traders came and settled along the coast possibly hundreds of years before King Asoka the Great sent Buddhist missionaries to this part of the world. Also, this sanctuary, whose name means "foremost"--with reference to its size--was first built in the 5th century of the Christian era, approximately ten centuries after Buddhism began.

The purpose of the erection was to enshrine a sacred relic of the Buddha. Originally it was the work of the Indianized Mon people who erected "an" Indian stupa with a spire; later during the Khmer domination it was transformed into a Brahmanical structure capped with a high prang characteristic of Khmer architecture." More than 800 years later, when the shrine had fallen into disrepair and was thickly overgrown with vegetation of all kinds, King Mongkut, or Rama IV of the present line of Chakri dynasty kings in Thailand, decided to rebuild it. In 1860 the work was begun and gradually it took on still a different form: this time the form of a Chedi, with an enormous bell-shaped base which was superimposed on the old stupa with a Ceylonese type of spire with circular forms tapering to the top. It extends to about 400 feet above the ground, higher than any other pagoda in all the land.

King Mongkut had a canal (Chedi Bucha by name) dug to facilitate travel between Nakorn Pathom and the nation's capitol, Bangkok--thus encouraging the Buddhist people to go to this newly erected Buddhist shrine.

I found the trip most interesting--going by car and returning by train. On the way back by train which took approximately two hours, it was like a living motion picture as the train sped along the Thai countryside. As I sat in the coach and looked out the large open window, I saw many interesting scenes along the wayside: palm trees waving in the wind, large areas of rice fields being harvested with hand sickle, many farmers taking care of and irrigating their vegetable truck farms, occasionally a group of water buffaloes with a boy riding on the back of one buffalo, "klongs" (canals) with beautiful blue water hyacinths or deep red lotuses, fields of sugar cane, and a pagoda or a temple standing in the distance, clumps of poinsettias, bougainvillea or other lovely flowers which grow freely out in the open, and many other scenes which made the whole train ride seem like a living cinerama.



## LAOS

The flight from Bangkok to Vientiane took only two hours, and I was met at the airport by Henry Miller, the PAO, and Bill Hitchcock, Vice Consul in the Political Division. I had met the Millers on a Pan American plane coming from Beirut to Rangoon, and they had urged me to come and visit them at Vientiane.

Than Tay Keoluangkhot. I called on Than Tay Keoluangkhot, the Director General of the Ministry of Education, and we discussed three specific items of business.

1. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF LAOS. Knowing that he was quite interested in having a National Library in Laos, I had him tell me about the plans for such an institution. The basic facts are these: it is felt by some Lao officials that there is an urgent need for a place where precious and highly valuable documents and relics might be assembled and preserved. It would be a depository of original documents, of historical and geographical studies, and provide a national archives. It would serve as a center of Laotian cultural life and scientific research. It is not settled whether or not Vientiane or Luang Prabang is the most suitable place. Both have many manuscript collections which would serve as a good nucleus of a national library. The latter is considered more suitable because of its central situation and its superior government administrative set-up. Also, with the plans to have the University of Laos at Vientiane, it is felt that both the National Library and a university would make Vientiane a cultural center. Plans are also being considered for a National Museum, preferably at Vientiane. It is hoped that financial aid will come from various sources--national budget, American aid, UNESCO, and that technical aid will come from UNESCO for providing a Professor of the French School of Far Eastern Studies to serve as an expert who would decide upon the classification of the documents to be selected.

2. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. With reference to exchange with the Library of Congress, Mr. Tay is anxious that we have an exchange as soon as possible. When the idea of an international exchange agreement was explained to him, he was in full accord, but said that such an idea would have to be transmitted up to others in the Cabinet. So that he would have a sample of what the executive agreement was like, I promised to have a copy of the one with Burma sent out to him. This will take follow up work through the Embassy officer here in Vientiane, to see that the agreement really comes about. Mr. Tay would see to it that government materials were collected from the various ministries and sent to the Embassy for transmittal to the Library of Congress. I informed the Embassy of this decision.

3. LAOS BIBLIOGRAPHY. While there, Mr. Tay gave me one publication which had been published by the Literary Committee of the Ministry of National Education: Bibliographie du Laos prepared by Thao Kene, a member of the Committee. This compilation includes titles of articles and books; and a subject index leads one to items dealing with arts, ethnology, religion, language, literature, folklore, history, economics and other subjects. There is no index.

4. ADVISOR FOR PROCUREMENT OF LAO PUBLICATIONS. The name of the UNESCO expert on school textbooks in Laos is a Thai by the name of Manich Jumsai. I have known him through his Thai dictionary, and the UNESCO publication: Compulsory education in Thailand, published a few years ago. During the course

of our conference he told me about his provisional plan for the production of school textbooks for use of primary schools in Laos. Later he gave me a copy of his plan in written form. He also has plans to do study of the racial groups of Laos. Also, in his tours in villages, he has come across people who have written documents of a partial historical character, and he hopes to secure copies of such and have them translated and published.

Discovering that Mr. Jumsai would be in Laos for some time and was acquainted with the few bookshops in Vientiane, I asked him to serve as the Library of Congress Advisor for the Acquisition of Lao Publications. He will secure what few Lao books are published in the future, and will inform us at the Library of Congress.

5. SPECIAL LAO STUDIES. G. Edward Roffe is a Christian and Missionary Alliance missionary who has lived in Laos for many years, and is now engaged in the translation of the New Testament. He has just completed a Lao grammar which has been issued by the American Council of Learned Societies. He gave me a copy of Matthew in Lao, and he will send all future publications to the Library of Congress.

He also gave me information about these books: Khmu (language dissertation) by William A. Smalley of the American Bible Society; Aspects of village life and culture change in Laos by Josel Martin Halpern (New York: Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs, 630 5th Ave.); and Economic development and American aid by Halpern. Halpern is located at Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles 24, California.

He stated that the Lao government refuses the right to the Bible Society to publish or reproduce materials in the languages of the minority groups of Laos. It is their intention to have all minority groups use Lao eventually.

6. FOLKLORE OF LAOS. When talking with Hank Miller about various matters, he told me that Walter Bass of the Foreign Documents Division in Washington had copies available of A History of Laos, a translation from Lao. Also, the Voice of America Music Division had tapes of folk music sent from Laos. Further, the University of Hawaii had started an Asian folk music collection. These suggestions came in response to my request that the Library of Congress wants folklore information from Laos.

7. LAO MAPS. At the Service Topographique du Laos, I purchased from M. Boudreaux a map called Plan de la Ville de Vientiane. Scale 1: 10,000; 32 places are cited. Also, another map issued by USIS is a Pictorial map of Vientiane. No scale is given. 108 places are cited, and a legend is given in color.

8. LUANG PRABANG. It was strongly recommended by the PAO in Vientiane that I go to Luang Prabang in order to see the manuscripts in the royal library there. Accompanied by Than Kruongi and Mr. Hitchcock, we took the Veba Ahat Airline early Saturday morning for the second capital of Laos--second capital because that is where the King of Laos resides, and Vientiane is where the administration of the Government is carried on. This airline is really a freight line which takes passengers when space permits. The trip took about an hour, and the view from the plane showed some very rugged terrain, sparsely populated. Here and there were isolated houses which

At the suggestion of and accompanied by Mr. Kruong, the Director General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in Vientiane, we visited the Governor of the Luang Prabang Province. He was interested to know that we desired to see the manuscripts in the library. From the Governor's residence we proceeded to the library where the manuscripts are kept. Formerly they were kept in the King's Palace but some time ago were removed to the present location--across the street from the Palace.

The manuscripts for the most part are written records and reports submitted by officers in the service of the King, while other manuscripts are on religion, history, language, and other subjects.

Following the visit to the library, we climbed the steep stairway leading to the pagoda on top of a large hill in the central part of the city. There was the gilded shrine on top, and from that level one could see the entire countryside, including the Royal Palace which is located at the foot of the slope. Seeing the manuscripts and this view of the countryside was surely worth the quick trip to central Laos.

After seeing a number of the famous shrines and monasteries of Luang Prabang, I was told that many of them date back some hundreds of years and are quite different in their architecture from what one sees in Bangkok and other cities of Southeast Asia. Images of the Buddha in various sizes, carved wooden doors, and ornately designed cornices are some of the features which stand out in my memory.

At 6:30 Sunday morning, I was able to see the hill peoples who came in to sell at the local market. They made quite a picturesque scene with their head-dress, dark clothes, babies strapped to their backs, teeth blackened, very camera shy and in some cases getting up from their stalls and moving away from their stalls and moving away from the camera.

The return trip to Vientiane was a bit unusual for me because I was able to have the seat up in the cockpit with the pilot: all the controls right before me, a perfect view of the land, and hence when landing I was able to take a good picture of the runway in front of us.



## CAMBODIA

Traveling by Air Laos, the plane lifted off the ground at Vientiane at the early hour of 6:15 a.m. and I left the exotic land of Laos to go southward to the colorful capital of Phnom Penh in Cambodia. At the airport I was met by Leonard Robock, who proved to be a valuable source of information for doing my work in Cambodia.

1. USIS ASSISTANCE. At the USIS Library I met Miss Sarangan, with whom I became acquainted on a former trip when she helped me in securing Cambodian materials and making arrangements with certain persons here in Phnom Penh. Arrangements were made with Mr. Hefley, the USIS librarian, that Miss Sarangan might assist me again this time. Mr. Hefley made a number of good suggestions of places and persons I might see about publications here in the Cambodian government and other institutions.

2. OFFICIAL EXCHANGE. At the Embassy I called upon the American Ambassador, Carl W. Strom, with whom I discussed the matter of official exchange which I wanted to establish with the Cambodian government. After understanding the idea, he called immediately the Deputy Chief of the Mission, Mr. Kellogg. At my request, Mr. Kellogg made an appointment with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that he and I might call and explain the matter informally.

The following day Mr. Byron E. Byron of the American Embassy accompanied me to talk with Mr. Sarin Chhak in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cambodia about sending official documents of that government to the Library of Congress.

The informal statement presented to Mr. Chhak at the time of the conference is as follows:

### "AIDE-MÉMOIRE

During the course of an appointment with Mr. Sarin Chhak, Director of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cambodia, Mr. Cecil Hobbs of the United States Library of Congress and Mr. Byron E. Byron, Second Secretary of Embassy, presented the main details of a proposed agreement on the exchange of official publications between the Governments of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the United States of America.

The United States proposal envisages the conclusion of such an agreement by an exchange of notes between the designated representatives of the two Governments for the exchange, free of charge, of mutually acceptable official publications of the two Governments. It is to be understood that such an agreement would not obligate either of the two Governments to furnish blank forms or circulars which are not of public character, or confidential publications.

Such an agreement would provide that each Government would assume all expenses including postal, mail and shipping costs arising from the transportation within its own country of the publications of both Governments, and the shipment of its own publications to an appropriate place reasonably convenient to the exchange office of the other Government.

The recipient for the United States of America of any such publications would be the Library of Congress, with the recipient for the Kingdom of Cambodia to be specified by that Government in the agreement."

Following the conference, I informed Mr. Byron that the Library of Congress desires to receive from the Cambodian Government all unclassified publications issued by the various Ministries and agencies. These titles were cited as examples of Cambodian publications wanted at the Library of Congress:

Journal Official  
Agence Khmère de Presse  
Bulletin Mensuel de la Banque Nationale du Cambodge  
Bulletin du Ministère du Plan  
Statistical Yearbook of Cambodia

A copy of a similar exchange treaty arrangement was given to Mr. Kellogg for the Embassy's use in carrying through this new treaty with Cambodia. Mr. Byron was to correspond with me later about the matter.

3. CAMBODIAN BOOKDEALER. The bookdealer selected six years ago to serve the Library of Congress had changed its location, name and manager. It is now called Entreprise Khmère de Librairie, d'Imprimerie et de Papeterie S.A.R.L., 14<sup>th</sup> Rukhak Vithei Kramuon Sar. (formerly Portail).

The name of the new manager is M. G. Le Gall; and his able assistant who reads and understands English is a Pakistani by the name of Almed T. Dit Match.

Since neither person was there previously and did not know anything about the former arrangements with the Library of Congress, just by chance on the very day that I went to see them, the Library of Congress renewal orders for 1959 arrived at their bookstore. They came to me with an utterly puzzled look as to why they should receive them. I explained matters, and with the new Purchase Orders fully explained, I think we have a bookdealer in Phnom Penh.

The old numbers of the former purchase order forms: 9522N for the General, and 7519N for the Law were used. The amount on the General Purchase Order was \$250 and on the Law Purchase Order was \$150.

Since no activity has been present for the past six years, I authorized them to send us books on these Purchase Orders for imprints from 1953 to date. That is why I stepped up the figure to \$250 and \$150 respectively.

The newspapers ordered from Cambodia are: Réalités Cambodgiennes (weekly) and La Depeche (daily)--the first one to be sent in monthly flat packets and the latter in weekly flat packets.

4. COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS. Shortly before I left Phnom Penh, I came across a bookstore by the name of Librairie Centrale located at 168 Khemarck Phoumin. Here I saw many, many publications from North Vietnam. Since the Embassy was closed, it being Saturday afternoon, I requested the bookdealer in Phnom Penh, Entreprise Khmère, to purchase and send to the Library of Congress those publications from North Vietnam dealing with politics, government, literature, poetry, history, economics, communications, biographies, directories, guidebooks, dictionaries, music, education, sociology, trade, commerce

and industry. He was instructed to put these books on the General blanket order, 9522N.

5. ECRIVAINS KHMERS. Earlier that day I had visited the Association des Ecrivains Khmers, 465 Bd. Preah Monawang, where I established an exchange arrangement whereby the Secretary of the Association, Ly Theam Teng, will send regularly to the Library of Congress each quarter their bi-monthly publication, Ecrivains Khmers. The publication has been issued for about seven months, and all back issues, except one, were given to me.

6. MAP OF PHNOM PENH. A very useful map of the city of Phnom Penh was secured from the Tourist Bureau. It is called Ville de Phnom Penh, scale--- 1:4000. The legend gives the location of the following places: national government offices, municipal government offices, ministries, schools, consulates, airlines, banks, military establishments, and other places of interest.

7. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CAMBODIA. The name of the Librarian of the National Library of Cambodia is Yem Sambaur, and may be addressed as Conservateur des Archives et de la Bibliotheque Nationale.

The National Library does not have any printed publications but they do issue in typed form a valuable accessions list. It has never been published and probably never will be. It is issued month by month, and includes the titles of the new books, and the titles of periodicals and newspapers issued in Cambodia. The materials are subdivided by language: Cambodian, Chinese, Vietnamese and French.

Mr. Yem gave to me the complete set for the year 1957, and at a later date he will have sent to the Library of Congress full sets of their lists for the previous years, from 1953 through 1956, and 1958. These are being copied and spare copies are being assembled.

According to Mr. Yem the National Library receives six copies of each book that is published in Phnom Penh. After telling him of our interest in having Cambodian books from Cambodia, he volunteered to send to the Library of Congress one copy of each book which they receive.

One of the uses to which this list might be put to use is to check and see if this National Library does send the Cambodian books to the Library of Congress; and then after checking their accessions list, if the books have not come, we could order them from our dealer in Phnom Penh, Entreprise Khmere de Librairie.

In exchange for these lists they are giving to us, he would like to have the Southern Asia Accessions List sent to his library, and any other bibliographical publications pertaining to Southeast Asia.

A TOOTH ACTS UP. Good health was mine during most of the long, tiring trip. In Phnom Penh, however, because of a gum infection, a dentist treated it, and at his recommendation an antibiotic injection was received. Not knowing that the nurse had given me penicillin--to which I am allergic, by early afternoon I was not feeling too well and by early evening I was in bed. That night was a wretched one indeed. I became pink as pink, and itched like the devil.



Because of that upset there were a few places I wanted to reach while in Phnom Penh, but I had to leave them out--Institut Bouddique; Librarie Sangku, Preah Bat Ang Eng; Imprimerie du Palais Royal, Quai Sisowath; Centre Pedagogique de Kampong-Kantout, (Mr. Chris de Young); and Institut Pedagogique (ex-Ecole Normale).

Mr. Robock came and took me to the airport, and I left Phnom Penh at 5:30 Sunday evening by Air Vietnam for Saigon.

## VIETNAM

The Air Vietnam plane arrived at Saigon at 6:30 p.m. where I was met by Mr. Jack Getchell, the Cultural Affairs Officer; Mr. Ky, the Librarian of the National Library; Miss Nancy O'Neill, the Librarian of the USIS Library; Mr. Khuong hinh Tay, Administrative Assistant to the CAO; and Mr. Berry, Vietnamese-American Institute.

Among the places visited in Vietnam, the two principal centers were Saigon and Hue. The contacts in Saigon will be presented first.

1. BOOKDEALERS OF VIETNAM. The matter of bookdealers in Saigon was discussed by Mr. Ky and others at the National Library, and they thought that Vinh Bao was a very good source for Vietnamese publications. Two others were also cited as good dealers: Yiem Yiem Thu Trang, 113 Blvd. Nguyen thai Hoc; and Khai Tri, Blvd. Bonard, which is located near Vinh Bao.

Vinh Bao, located at 66 Bonard Blvd., was the dealer selected six years ago. The manager, Huynh cong Mui, informed me that the reason why materials had not been sent to the Library of Congress was because the export controls were extremely difficult. I saw that arrangements would have to be made with the American Embassy for materials to be sent through the Embassy pouch.

(1) PURCHASE ORDERS. A fresh purchase order for General books and one for Law were issued and explained carefully, point by point. The numbers assigned were: (General) \$300, (Law), \$200.

It was obvious that he had good contact with Vietnamese publishers as indicated by the large stock which he carried. He showed me a Vietnamese book trade catalog, Thu-muc, 1958-1959, compiled by a publisher by the name of Nam Cuong, 185 Nguyen thai Hoc. From that and other sources he would procure the kind of books the Library of Congress desired according to the purchase order.

(2) SERIALS. Another visit to Vinh Bao was for the purpose of issuing the purchase orders for desired serials. The serials for which subscriptions were placed included:

Van Hoa Ngay Nay (The culture of today). 1401W

Monthly. Contains articles of lasting worth.

Bound copies of issues from the very beginning were secured.

Bach Khoa. 1402W Monthly.

Deals with politics, economics and literature primarily.

Saigon Moi. Vietnamese daily. 1403W

Tieng Chuong. Vietnamese daily. 1404W

Both of these dailies are to begin with January 1, 1959. They will be sent monthly to the Library of Congress in flat packages.

A list of newspapers published in South Vietnam as of January, 1959, is submitted below:

<u>Names of the Papers</u>	<u>Editors or Publishers</u>	<u>Addresses</u>
<u>Vietnamese Dailies</u>		
BUOI SANG	Mr. Tam-Moc	216, Gia-Long
CACH MANG QUOC GIA	Mr. Do-La-Lam	9, Ngo-Duc-Ke
CHUONG MAI	Mr. Huynh Hoai Lac	104-106 Ng. Hue
DAN CHUNG	Mr. Tran Nguyen Anh	27, Ng. An-Ninh
DAN NGUYEN	Mr. Ha Thanh Tho	58-62 Thai-Lap-Thanh
LE SONG	Mr. Ngo Cong Minh	66 Ng. Hue
NGON LUAN	Mr. Ho Anh	86 Le Lai
NGUOI VIET TU DO	Mr. Luu Duc Sinh	106, Gia-Long
SAIGON MOI	Mrs. Nguyen Duc Nhuan	39, Pham Ngu Lao
TIENG CHUONG	Mr. Dinh Van Khai	80, Gia-Long
TIN MOI	Mr. Nguyen Van Thai	224, Gia-Long
TU DO	Mr. Pham Viet Tuyen	25, Vo-Tanh
<u>Weekly</u>		
NGAY MOI	Mr. Hoang Pho	339, Nguyen-Cong Tru
TAN DAN	Mr. Nguyen Dac Loc	54, Pham Hong Thai
<u>French Daily</u>		
JOURNAL d'EXTREME ORIENT	Mr. Robert Ginesy	146, Pasterur
<u>Weekly</u>		
NOUVELLES DU DIMANCHE	Mr. Loesch	157, Tu Duc
LA GAZETTE DE SAIGON	Mr. Ng. Phuong Thiep	35, Ng. Dinh-Chieu
<u>English Daily</u>		
THE TIMES OF VIETNAM	Mr. Nguyen Lau	26, Gia-Long (2nd floor)
<u>Weekly</u>		
THE TIMES OF VIETNAM	Mr. Nguyen Lau	26, Gia-Long (2nd floor)
<u>Chinese Daily Newspapers</u>		
VIEN-DONG	Mr. Chu Minh-Yee	102-B Khong Tu
VIET-HOA	Mr. Chung Yu-Kwong	41 Khong Tu
THE GIOI	Mr. Chang Shui Fang	790 Nguyen Trai
TRUNG-QUOC	Mr. Liang Hong Ving	442 Ham Tu
TAN THANH	Mr. Pham Minh Chung	19 Phan Thu Tieu
A-CHAU	Mr. Liu Vinh Kee	48 Trieu Quang Phuc
LUAN DAN	Mr. Phung Trac	15 Tran Dieu
TAN VAN	Mr. Quang Lu Kou	72 Tan Da
DAI-HA	Mr. Lee Lo	118 Trieu Quang Phuc
KUEN SHUN	Mr. Quang Lu Kou	72 Tan-Da

(3) BOOKS: The next visit to Vinh Bao was when I inspected the books and other materials which he had assembled in accordance with the Purchase Orders, as a kind of test to see whether he understood the orders.

The books covered many subjects: literature, history, biography, dictionaries, folk music, economics and law. Among them were these titles:

Nhac co dien Vietnam (Classic music in Vietnam).



Ban dan Tranh (Music for the harp).  
Tu dien Vietnam (Vietnamese dictionary), by Thanh Nghi.  
Tu dien Viet Anh (Vietnamese-English dictionary), by Le ba Kong.  
Tu dien Han Viet (Chinese-Vietnamese dictionary), by Thieu Chieu.  
Tu dien Quan-su Phap-Anh-Viet (Military dictionary in French-English-Vietnamese), by Do thieu Liet.  
Van chuong chu nom (Literature in democratic writing), by Thanh Lang.  
Van chuong binh dan (Popular literature), by Thanh Lang.  
Cong thuong nien giam chi nam (Business directory).  
Kinh te hoc (Economics), by Duong dinh Khuer.  
Vo truong Toan (Biography of Vo truong Toan), by Nam tho Zuan.  
Nguyen van Vinh (Biography of Nguyen van Vinh), by Nhat Tam.  
Phan chu Trinh (Biography of Phan chu Trinh), by The Nguyen.  
Bo lich su Vietnam (History of Vietnam), by Phan xuan Hoa.  
Phu nu Vietnam truoc phap luat (Vietnamese women and the law), by Phan van Thiet.  
Ho tich chi nam (Civil status guide), by Phan van Thiet.  
Luat lao dong dan giai (Law pertaining to labor), by Bui quang Toi.  
Chart showing history and civilization of Vietnam.

Among the materials were three maps:

Map of Southern Vietnam. 1: 800,000.  
 Pictorial map of Vietnam. 1: 1,750,000.  
 Map showing physical features of Vietnam. 1: 1,750,000.

(4) SHIPMENTS. I talked over with the Disbursing Officer of the Embassy, Mrs. Emmons, the arrangements which I had made with the bookdealer to send the materials to the Library of Congress by the pouch. Also, that he would present bills from time to time and that they should be paid by the Embassy in accordance with the State Department circular authorizing the Embassy to make the payment for the Library of Congress. All current purchases made while I was in Saigon were made on my letter of credit, but future payments would be made by the Embassy directly to the dealer.

The last trip to Vinh Bao was to pick up the packages of books and get them over to the Embassy for shipment to the Library of Congress. The books and materials were all packaged as directed, with the proper labels, numbered numerically, and marked with purchase order numbers. The vouchers were prepared in five copies: one for the Embassy, one for Miss Cut, one for my file, and two for the Library of Congress.

There were 19 packages in all. Before the packages would be accepted by the mail room for the sea pouch, I had to send a memo to Mr. Gendron, the Communications Officer, stating that the materials were of an official nature for the Library of Congress; and second, that the dealer would bring other shipments to the mail room in the future for shipment through the pouch.

Whereas these packages were sent in my name this time, in the future the bookdealer cannot use his own bookstore labels because the Embassy mail room will not accept the packages in that way for shipment. This means that the Library of Congress labels will have to be sent by Order Division to Vinh Bao.

The vouchers totalled 12,180 piasters, distributed as follows: 9,849 for general materials, 531 for law materials, and 1800 for serial publications.

The money was received from Mrs. Emmons, the Embassy Disbursing Officer, against my letter of credit, and the payment was made by check to the dealer for the total amount of 12,180 piasters.

Mr. Mui, the dealer, came with me to the Embassy to meet the Disbursing Officer, and Mr. Ruch and Mr. Chao who handled payments in that office. Also, I introduced him to those in the mail room, showing him the exact place to which future shipments should be brought.

The Library of Congress copies of the vouchers were sent by airmail to the Library of Congress, with the message that the 19 packages had been sent by sea pouch to the Library of Congress.

2. ADVISOR FOR PROCUREMENT OF VIETNAMESE PUBLICATIONS. I discussed with Mr. Ky the matter that he serve as the Advisor for the procurement of Vietnamese publications, and after showing him a copy of the Library of Congress purchase order which is given to the dealer and explaining his responsibility, he accepted.

Arrangements were made with Nancy O'Neill, the USIS Librarian, for Miss Nguyen thi Cut to aid me in selecting Vietnamese materials.

Having seen the quick and clear way in which Miss Cut could explain matters to the bookdealer when translating into Vietnamese and clarifying the purchase order demands, the proposal was made to her to serve as a Technical Advisor to the dealer. Her duties would not be many or intricate, but would entail these activities:

1. She will keep a master file of all the books and materials which the dealer sends to the Library of Congress. To aid in doing this he will send her a carbon copy of each voucher in each shipment.
2. She will send to me at the Library of Congress a translated copy of each voucher each time he makes a shipment.
3. I will send her a list of all books in Vietnamese now in the Library of Congress.
4. She will serve as a liaison between the Library of Congress and the bookdealer when he does not understand the letters. The dealer does not understand English.

3. OFFICIAL EXCHANGE. Through the courtesy of Mr. Ky arrangements were made for me to see Mr. Tran huu The, the Minister of National Education. Accompanied by Mr. Ky, we called on the Minister with the purpose of discussing the matter of international exchange of documents between the two governments. He gave verbal agreement to the idea and requested a written memorandum stating the proposal in summary form. Contents of the memo, which was submitted later, is shown below. A copy of one of the other agreements with another Southeast Asia country was sent to the Minister and to Mr. Elting at the American Embassy.

## "MEMORANDUM

From: Cecil Hobbs  
Library of Congress Representative  
Washington, D. C.

To: Tran Huu The  
Minister of National Education  
Saigon, Vietnam

Subject: Exchange of Official Publications between the United States of America and Vietnam.

During the course of an appointment with Mr. Tran Huu The, Minister of National Education of Vietnam, Mr. Cecil Hobbs of the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., and Mr. Phan vo Ky, Director of the National Library of Vietnam, presented the main details of a proposed agreement on the exchange of official publications between the Governments of the Republic of Vietnam and the United States of America.

The United States proposal envisages the conclusion of such an agreement by an exchange of notes between the designated representatives of the two Governments for the exchange, free of charge, of mutually acceptable official publications of the two Governments. It is to be understood that such an agreement would not obligate either of the two Governments to furnish blank forms or circulars which are not of a public character, or confidential publications.

Such an agreement would provide that each Government would assume all expenses including postal, mail and shipping costs arising from the transportation within its own country of the publications of both Governments, and the shipment of its own publications to an appropriate place reasonably convenient to the exchange office of the other Government.

The recipient for the United States of America of any such publications would be the Library of Congress, with the recipient for the Republic of Vietnam to be specified by that Government in the agreement.

A sample of a similar Executive Agreement for the exchange of official publications will be transmitted to Mr. The from Washington for his information and full consideration.

Respectfully submitted: /s/ CH"

4. NATIONAL LIBRARY - ACCESSIONS LIST. When visiting the National Library, I saw Mr. Ky again, and he introduced me to his assistant Tran van Khanh, who told me about their Accessions List for 1946-1947, which is being printed now at the Ministry of Education. The 1948 issue will be ready very soon. All successive issues of the List will be sent to the Library of Congress and for our use at the Library. A copy of the list will have an English translation of the subjects in the margin. Also, they will send a carbon copy of each list to the Library before it is printed by the Ministry of Education.



5. INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH. At the Institute of Historical Research I met the Head, Mr. Truong buu Lam, who is also a brother of Mr. Truong buu Khanh, Second Secretary at the Vietnamese Embassy in Washington.

The Institute is a Vietnamese government agency created in early 1956, and is under the Ministry of National Education. The purpose of the Institute is to study ancient and modern culture of Vietnam, the civilizations of the minority groups in Vietnam, and the cultural life of the neighboring countries of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Philippines, including even China and Japan. It also carries the responsibility of conserving the historical monuments and of training specialists in archaeology, history, ethnology and linguistics. This Institute has jurisdiction over the National Museum of Saigon and the Museum of Hue, the latter having conserved many historical documents and manuscripts from the former imperial library. The Institute library has about 10,000 books in various languages.

Within the next year or so the Institute plans to publish or begin work on the following projects:

- \* Chronology of the history of Vietnam, China and Japan.
- \* History of South Vietnam during the 19th century.
- \* A geography of Vietnam during the 19th century.
- \* An account of personalities and military matters extracted from the encyclopedia written in the beginning of the 19th century.
- \* To publish several historical sources related to the History of Champa.
- \* To compile a bibliography on minority groups in Vietnam.
- \* To compile an annotated anthology of ancient Vietnamese poems.
- \* To write an essay on Vietnamese novels of the 18th and 19th centuries.
- \* To translate the ancient novel: Quan Am thi Kinh.

Mr. Lam introduced me to Mr. Pham Huy Thuy, who is doing work on the bibliography on minority groups mentioned above. A copy of this will be sent to the Library of Congress as soon as it is completed.

They do not have anything to offer the Library of Congress right away but to aid them in their beginning work they would welcome a full file of the Southern Asia Accessions List and other bibliographies relating to Asia. Mr. Lam will send to me in Washington a list of documents which they would like to have microfilmed at the Library.

They would like to secure in some way these publications: bibliographies or lists by Embree; by Hobbs; by Benedict; and Widener Library.

6. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION. At the National Institute of Administration I met Mr. Nghiem Dang, the Vice-Rector of the Institute, and Miss Julianne Heyman, the Librarian of the Institute as a member of the Michigan State team serving at the Institute.

Mr. Dang was interested in having an exchange with the Library of Congress and gave to the Library of Congress a number of Institute publications. In exchange for these they would like to receive materials on politics, economics, public administration, and social science in general. In particular, they desire U. S. government documents dealing with budgeting and accounting, disbursing officer and accounting: e.g. General accounting office, a study of its functions and operations; e.g. Review of audit reports of the Comptroller

General. The mailing address for the materials sent to the Institute which they suggested is: MSU, Box 34, Navy 150, FPO, San Francisco.

The materials supplied by the Institute are as follows:

Vietnam government organization manual, 1957-1958. (1958)

Includes Presidential Message to Constituent Assembly; the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam; Description of legislative and executive branches, executive departments--interior, justice, foreign affairs, finance, national economics, information and youth, education, health, labor, agriculture, national defense, public works and communications, land and agrarian reform, reconstruction and city planning. Appendix gives organizational charts of above departments.

National Institute of Administration, Catalog, 1958. (1958)

Nghien Cuu Hanh Chanh, Journal of the Association for Administrative Research.

Quarterly. In Vietnamese. Issued in cooperation with the Institute. Received: no. 1, for 1957; nos. 1-4, 6-7 for 1958 (no. 5 missing).

Miss Heyman and Mr. John Dorsey, the Head Advisor of the MSU Advisory Group at the National Institute of Administration made available these publications also in connection with the Institute's exchange with the Library of Congress, some of which were issued under the Vietnam Technical Assistance Project:

A preliminary report on the proposed reorganization of the Vietnamese Bureau of Investigation. (1956)

Work plan, police administration. (1955)

Report on the proposed organization of the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Vietnam. (1956)

Brief history of the Surete in Indochina. (1956)

A report on the establishment of a modern fingerprint identification section for the Republic of Vietnam. (1957)

Report on the organization of the Department of Agriculture. (1956)

Report on comparative study of agriculture administration in Japan, Taiwan and Vietnam. (1956)

Rapport et recommendations sur la reorganisation de la Presidence du Vietnam. (1955)

Financial activities of the provinces, prefecture and municipalities of Vietnam in 1956. (1957)

Autonomous state organization. government enterprises. and public corporations of Vietnam. (1957)

An analysis of government payments in Vietnam during 1955. (1956)

Administrative organization in the Province of My-Tho. (1957)

A budgetary and fiscal system for the proposed field administration program. (1956)

Special report to the President. (1956)

Summary of village finances in the south region of Vietnam. (1957)

Recommendations concerning the Department of Interior, the regions and provinces. (1956)

Review of recommendation of the reorganization of the Department of Land Registry and Agricultural Reform. (1957)

Review of recommendations on the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture (1957)

Review of the recommendations concerning proposed field organization of the commissariat for refugees of Sept. 20, 1955. (1956)

Report on the organization of the Department of National Economy. (1957)

Report on the organization of the Department of Land Registry and Agrarian Reform. (1956)

Report on the organization of the Department of Information and Youth and Sports. (1957)

Report on the organization of the Department of Education. (1956)

Research report, the Department of Education. (1957) 2 vols.

7. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VIETNAM. At the National Museum of Vietnam, formerly the Musée Blanchard de la Brosse, I inquired about the publications which they issue: Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises. This is being sent regularly to the Library of Congress, and they do not issue any other publications now.

An inquiry was made about Paul Levy, whom I met in Hanoi years ago when he was the Head of École Française. He now lives in France at this address: Directeur, d'Études à l'École des Haute Études, l'Ensoleiado Clos Cagina, (Bouchs du Rhone), Aix.

8. UNIVERSITY OF SAIGON. Professor Vu quoc Thuc is the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Saigon, located at 17 Duy Tan. He has been to America, and he will be coming again as the representative from Vietnam on the International Monetary Board.

He told me about the publications which this Faculty issues, and would see that they are sent to the Library of Congress as issued:

Luat hoa Kinh Te Tap-chi.

Quarterly. Articles on Vietnamese law and law in general.



Quoc Trieu Hunh Luat. (Treaties on penal law). 1956.

Lich Trieu Hien Chuong Loai Chi. (History of law). 1957.

I also met the General Secretary of the Faculty of Law, Bui Quynh. He will be the one who will actually be sending the materials to the Library of Congress with the permission of the Dean. He will try to secure all back issues of the Quarterly.

Another Faculty of the University of Saigon visited was the Faculty of Letters, located at Nguyen trung Truc St., where I met Nguyen huy Bao, the Dean. I was introduced to him by Nguyen dinh Hoa, a Professor on the Faculty, whom I have known for many years. He is the author of the book: Speak Vietnamese. The only publication which the Dean had now was his annual report, which he will gladly send on exchange.

The various faculties of the University of Saigon are located in various parts of the city, and therefore it is recommended that the materials sent from the Library of Congress be sent to the various faculties rather than to one central point. Each faculty has its own small library of specialized collections.

9. ANTI-COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS. In the endeavor to find leads to sources where anti-communist publications might be secured, I talked with Miss Emily Perreault, who was attached to the Political Division at the American Embassy and also carries the responsibility as Publications Procurement Officer. Among the suggestions given to me was the Asian People's Anti-Communist League.

I met Mr. Tran Tam, the Executive Secretary of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League, located at 19 Ky Song St., and he supplied me with these publications:

Free Front. Monthly. Vol. 1, no. 1--Oct./Nov. 1957 through no. 12, Nov. 1958. Issued in bound volume.

Vietnam, past and present, by Thai van Kiem. Saigon, Dept. of National Education and National Commission of UNESCO, 1958.  
Contents: The country; the people; important dates in history; civilization; political administration; and judiciary organization; economic and finance; agriculture and stock farming; revenue; Vietnam, social and cultural; Vietnam on the march; Vietnam and aid from free world; Vietnam abroad.

Three years of achievement of President Ngo dinh Diem administration.

Important documents of Asian People's Anti-Communist League, Vols. 1 and 2.

The Nhan Van affair. 1958.

The Afro-Asian solidarity community. 1958. Documentary.

The titles of two other books which are to be prepared in 1959 by Mr. Tran Tam are:

The storm within Communism.

Communism as war in Asia.

At the Ministry of Information, Mr. Doan van Nyen gave me the following materials including anti-communist documents. All are in English unless otherwise noted:

The Fatherland Front, a Vietnamese communist tactic, by Tran ich Quoc. Saigon, 1958.

The decline of Vietnamese communism, by Vu Thuoc. Saigon, 1956.

Achievements of the campaign of denunciation of Communist subversive activities, first phase. Saigon, National Congress of Anti-communist Denunciation, 1956.

The Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam.

The seventeenth parallel, by Duong Chau. Saigon, Cong Dan, 1958a

The new class in North Vietnam, ed. by Hoang van Chi. Saigon, Cong Dan, 1958a

The problem of reunification of Vietnam, Saigon, 1958. Bi-lingual.

The Quynh Luu uprisings. Saigon, 1958.

Review Horizons pamphlets:

Vietnamese customs and legends related to Tet.

The origins of certain aspects of culture and traditional crafts in Vietnam.

The economic renovation of the Republic of Vietnam.

Land reform failures in Communist North Vietnam.

Atheism, a basis of Communism.

Education in Vietnam.

The fight against the subversive communist activities in Vietnam.

Presenting Vietnam.

The Vietnamese music.

Technique in Vietnamese handicrafts.

The Vietnamese theatre.

One million refugees, victims of Communism in North Vietnam.

Cai-San, the dramatic story of resettlement and land reform in the "rice bowl" of the Republic of Vietnam.

The evolution of Vietnamese literature from "nom" to Roman characters.

Vietnamese national army and its peasant soldiers

Tourism in Vietnam.

The disposition of Buddhist temples in Vietnam.

10. TOURIST BUREAU. At the Tourist Bureau, located at 195 Cong Ly, I met the following persons: Mr. Do trong Chu, who had been to the Library of Congress a few years ago; Mr. Nguyen trung Au, a Department Director, and Mr. a Tong viet Van, the Director General of Tourism.

The materials giving a general description of Vietnam, including some pictorial maps, were assembled immediately.

11. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. The office of the Bible Society in Saigon, at 228 Rue Pasteur, is the head office for the countries of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Mr. Curwen Smith, the Executive Secretary, was willing to enter into an exchange with the Library of Congress, and gave the following materials.

Annual reports for 1953, 1954, 1955.

Gives valuable information regarding hill peoples and religious trends in these three countries.

Bible and New Testament.

Each of these in the Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Radee, and Diqlot, various languages in either Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos.

In the future, he will have sent to the Library of Congress any new publications which they issue; both annual reports and bible portions.

In exchange they would like to receive books of a religious nature from the Library of Congress.

12. HUE. With not even a week's time in Saigon, and I was off again. This time to Hue, a city in the northern part of South Vietnam, located not far from the 17th parallel, a city new to me, and one which turned out to be quite a cultural center.

As we approached Hue, I was surprised to find water everywhere. Many fields were a pale green with newly planted rice shoots. In many fields where rice had not been planted there were "burial tombs--hundreds of these burial tombs dotted the landscapes. My greater surprise came when I got off the airplane to find a much lower temperature than that which I left in Saigon. It was very wet and cold, and I was in just tropical clothes. I was welcomed at the airport by Mr. Nguyen thuc Toan, the Head of Public Relations Section of the University of Hue; and Miss Julianne Heyman, Library advisor of the Michigan State University Group.

(1) UNIVERSITY OF HUE. Almost immediately I was taken on my way to see Father Cao van Luan, the Rector of the University of Hue. He had visited me in Washington so we knew each other already. It was while he was at the Library of Congress that he said he would like for me to come to Hue when I came out to Southeast Asia. Later he wrote a letter which reached me in Burma, asking if I would come and deliver a lecture at the University of Hue. I accepted and that was one of my duties while in Hue. He spoke English with me, which had greatly improved over a year ago.

We discussed the matter of exchange of publications, and he said that his university would gladly send everything which they published either as an institution or by their faculty members.

Later I attended a stag dinner at the house of Mr. Hitchcock (USIS) with the following persons: Father Luan, Mr. Buu Ke, the Librarian, Mr. Le Van, the Dean of the Faculty of Education, Mr. Le huu Muc, of the University, and



others. The matter of exchange of publications was discussed further, and arrangements were made that books by faculty members would be given to me before I left Hue. Also, a full set of their University periodical would be assembled for the Library of Congress. In exchange they would like to have books from the duplicate shelves dealing with education, philosophy and psychology.

That evening I learned that there are future plans to have a University of Hue Press. There is a monotype press machine in Paris to which the University has claim.

(2) VIETNAMESE MANUSCRIPTS. At the Citadel, I saw the old walled city of Hue, the moat which surrounds it, and the palace of the kings of centuries ago. For this account the important item to note are the historical manuscripts which apparently are quite a treasure from many years ago. Mr. Lam, of the Institute of Historical Research in Saigon, had made reference to these manuscripts. When I talked with various persons about the manuscripts, there was some discussion as to whether or not they are written in Chinese or very old Vietnamese. In any case, they are extremely important as original source material for the history of the Nguyen Dynasty, from 1802-1945. The manuscripts consist mainly of the reports of government officials to the kings. Some of the manuscripts which I saw include red markings which were annotations and comments of the kings. Some of the manuscripts are much earlier than the Nguyen Dynasty. Here is a very good microfilm project. I was told that the University of Hue has responsibility for these historical manuscripts, and they ought to be moved into the University Library. Discussions between the University authorities and the Institute of Historical Research in Saigon centering about these manuscripts can be anticipated.

When I discussed the matter with Mr. Vogle of the University, he told me that the Ministry of Education of Vietnam Government is anxious to have the manuscripts in some form which the Vietnamese can read and utilize in historical research. At present they are said to be written in old Vietnamese which I understand is an adapted form of Vietnamese ideographs of Chinese characters. Within the collection there are 700 manuscripts which were copies from the original manuscripts. Inasmuch as the original manuscripts have been lost, these copied manuscripts are quite valuable. It is their plan to develop some type of analytical index to selected manuscripts, dealing with these subjects: government, administration, law, medicine, politics, local industry, research, finance, military affairs, sociology, geography, culture, religion, languages.

(3) UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. At the University of Hue Library, I met Mr. Buu Ke, the librarian. He is a person who does not push himself forward, but I soon learned through Miss Heyman, who is there advising them on library matters, that Mr. Ke had cataloged 4000 to 5000 books all by himself. He needs assistance badly. Most of the books which they have in their library now are in English. While there, he showed me his complete file of Bulletin des Amis du Vieux Hue, and if the Library of Congress needs any gaps filled, maybe some way could be worked out for the University of Hue Library to aid us.

(4) BOOKSTORES. Mr. Buu Ke and I went to some of the bookstores in Hue, but just as I had suspected there were hardly any books which were not published in Saigon. One dealer we talked with, Mr. Buu Than, 25 Nguyen Hoang, presented me with four small books primarily for schools telling about the history of Vietnam.

(5) Contact Man for Vietnamese Publications. At the time I gave a lecture at the University, I was impressed with the way in which Mr. Paul Vogle did the translation into Vietnamese. I requested that he, with his knowledge of Vietnamese, help the Library of Congress by informing us of books which are published in Hue. He is our contact man for Vietnamese publications in Hue.

Before Leaving Hue. I certainly selected a correct weekend to visit Hue because on one day was held a ceremony which is very seldom performed. It was the ceremony when honor is paid to the royal ancestors who were former emperors of Vietnam. It comprised a parade with some of the most colorful clothes and regalia, with the accompaniment of many musicians playing a variety of musical instruments. This ceremony was primarily to pay reverence to three particular Emperors who were exiled by France: Duy Tan, exiled in Algeria; Thanh Thai, also exiled in Algeria, and Hom Nghi, exiled in Madagascar. The purpose was to carry their spirits to the house of the ancestor spirits. It was a highly colorful occasion, and something in every direction to hold one's attention.

Also, at Hue, I found that a great number of the University faculty understood English, and spoke English fluently. This is one thing which impressed me greatly when compared with other visits to Vietnam in 1948 and 1953: the great spread and wide usage of English, and how French is rapidly being displaced by it. There is a great desire of people in all walks of life to learn English. This is one of the big changes which I saw in Vietnam this time, along with political and economic changes.

13. BEFORE LEAVING SAIGON? One evening I spoke to the Vietnamese American Association on the subject "The Library of Congress as a research library". It was translated into Vietnamese by Nguyen P. Thien, an employee at the Association.

Following the address, I was presented a copy of a new book on Vietnam for the Library of Congress which had just been published by the Vietnamese-American Association.

A short history of Vietnam, by Nguyen van Thai and Nguyen van Mung. Saigon, Vietnamese-American Association, 1958.

Discusses these principal topics of historical development: Vietnam in the pre-recorded era; under the foreign yoke; toward independence; rivalry and partition; reunification of the country; and prelude to independence. Traces in fairly clear outline the long historical connection which Vietnam has had with China to the north, and of the conflicts through the centuries.

During my stay in Vietnam, I received aid from a number of persons belonging to the Vietnamese Library Association. On two occasions--one being a reception in my honor at the National Library--I met the officers and many members of the newly founded Association. A complete list of the Library Association was received.

## SINGAPORE

From Saigon, South Vietnam a Pan American plane took me southward to Singapore, a British crown colony having its beginning in 1819 when Sir Stamford Raffles established a trading station. Now, however, the Colony is rapidly approaching one of the greatest changes in the 140 years of its history. Everyone was articulate about the coming elections (which took place in May, 1959) and how Singapore would cease to exist as a Crown Colony. I was also informed that after the Rendell Report on Malayanization was issued, well over 150 leading Europeans had left the Colony in a short period.

1. MARICAN BOOKDEALERS. Today I saw the Library of Congress bookdealer in Singapore for the first time. Formerly I had selected Kelly and Walsh as our dealer but when they went out of business in Singapore, they handed over their clientele to Marican and Sons in 1956. I met Mr. M. K. Marican and Mr. M. Ibrahim, with whom I checked the books of the orders they have filled for the Library of Congress since 1956, and I found the vouchers in good shape. These were the matters which we discussed:

1. They had prepared a list of all the publications which they had sent to the Library of Congress since they have been our agents in 1956. In checking the list, it was discovered that only English language books were there. They did not know that Chinese and Malay language materials were wanted. They thought there might be a few items in these two languages, and they will make every effort to supply them in the future. They will review all publications in Malay and Chinese published since 1946 to date, and they will send them if they pertain to Singapore.
2. A second list had been prepared: of books published in Singapore and Malaya but not sent to the Library of Congress. The items published in Malaya, principally Kuala Lumpur, were deleted because the dealer in Malaya would send those. In order to give them practice with the requirements of the Purchase Order, we went over the list and the actual publications which they had assembled in stacks, and the following were among those selected to be sent to the Library of Congress:

A practical modern Malay-English dictionary, with an appendix of Malayo-Arabic spellings, by Richard Winstedt. Singapore, Marican, n.d.

An unabridged English-Malay dictionary, by Richard Winstedt. Singapore, Marican, n.d.

A companion volume to Unabridged Malay-English dictionary, and has closer definitions of old words and enlarged number of English words which have found Malay equivalents.

A history of Malaya for schools.

An introduction to Chinese secret societies in Malaya.

The economy of Malaya.



Prehistoric Malaya.

Problems of the Malayan economy.

Synthetic rubber and Malaya.

Social welfare in Malaya.s

These last six pamphlets are in the Background to Malaya series.

3. They will inform the Order Division at the Library of Congress about books published in Singapore which are about other countries other than Singapore or Malaya.
4. The question was raised as to why multiple copies of dictionaries was crossed out on Purchase Order No. 9500T, dated December 13, 1956. I restored the original number of copies wanted.s
5. The following action was taken about serials and their subscriptions. New subscriptions were placed for:

The Malayan monthly. 1405W

Student world (fortnightly) 1406W

Journal of adult education 1407W

Islamic World--Singapore, Semenanjung Press, 1 Kung Chong Rd.  
vol. 1, no. 2/3--Aug./Sept. 1958.

Malayan Law Journal--formerly sent by Mr. Hallal but I had it transferred to Marican to handle.

Teacher--official organ of the Singapore Teacher National Congress  
vol. 1, no. 1--Jan. 1959. Singapore, Bartley Secondary School.

6. An inquiry was made about the old subscription about the Straits Times, and I was informed by Marican that he knew nothing about the subscription. When talking with the Straits Times about the status of the subscription of the Library of Congress, I discovered that it had been allowed to elapse in early 1957 after Kelly and Walsh folded up. The subscription actually expired on December 31, 1956, but the Times was continued to be sent up through February 15, 1957. The request was continued to pick up the subscription as of that date and have sent to the Library of Congress all issues from February 16, 1957 onward. Unfortunately, the issues between February 16 and June 30, 1957 are not available. But nearly all the issues from July 1, 1957 to the present have been supplied. The missing issues of 1957 and 1958, after July 1, 1957, are as follows: October 6, and December 24, 1957; and January 24, February 26, March 17, June 4, and August 14 and 26, 1958. This subscription to the Straits Times includes the Sunday Times. 1408W.
7. The following titles of monographs were ordered for search and purchase:

Currency reform in the Straits Settlements by J. O. Anthonisz.  
London, about 1945.

Pulse, by Wang, Gun Wu. Singapore, University of Malaya, 1950.  
A small book of poems on Malaya.

\*The tail of a peacock.

\*The satay seller.

\*The golden orioles.

\*The old boat.

\*All by Geraldine Kaye (London, University of London Press, 1955).

8. Marican informed me that they had had some difficulty in getting their form approved for the export of books beyond a certain amount. I phoned Mr. Cheng of the Foreign Exchange Control Division in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and talked with him about the problem. He in turn explained to Mr. Marican that they should bring the form to him (Mr. Cheng), and he would see that it could be approved and no long period of waiting would be necessary. This ought to make the shipment of books quicker and easier for Marican.
9. He had received my list of titles which I had sent from Penang, and the following were supplied immediately.

Chinese magic and superstitions in Malaya.

Morea and old Singapore.

The story of early Kuala Lumpur.

Heroes of Malaya.

In Malay forests.

In a Malayan kitchen.

The following items were not available but would be searched:

Gardening in the lowlands of Malaya.

Straits Times annual (1956, 1957, 1958).

Buddhism in Malaya.

Chinese temples in Singapore.

Chinese ancestor worship in Malaya.

Chinese festivals in Malaya.

2. ADVISOR FOR PROCUREMENT OF MALAY PUBLICATIONS. When visiting Mr. L. M. Harrod at the Raffles National Library I learned more about the plans for the new library building which is now under construction, and he showed me the detailed plans. Also, he gave me his annual reports and assured me all would come in the future.

I discussed with Mr. Harrod the ways and means the Library of Congress has to secure publications from the countries of Southeast Asia, and asked him to consider giving us help in Singapore by serving as the Advisor for the Procurement of Publications of Singapore and Malaya. He accepted the responsibility, and with his key position in connection with publications in Singapore the acquisitions of Library of Congress ought to be strengthened.

3. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. When talking with Mr. Gillespie, the Acting Government Printer, I learned that the Government Printing Office in Singapore is sending us everything they print, and the Library of Congress is placed on the regular distribution list. A copy of the latest catalog of GPO publications was received and sent back to the Library of Congress for checking for possible missing items.

Occasionally, however, they do print an item which is printed for special reasons, and such publications are not on the regular distribution list. He called two such items to my attention, and both were made available to me only because permission was secured from the Office of the Chief Secretary in the Secretariat. Without that permission, the GPO could not have given them to me. Both are numbered copies and might be considered rare items dealing with the Chinese secret societies.

Thian Ti Hwui, the Hung League or Heaven-Earth-League. A secret society with the Chinese in China and India. Batavia, Lange and Co., 1866. (Reprinted by authority, Government Printer, Colony of Singapore.)

Original in the Library of the Chinese Affairs Department in Singapore.

Triad and Tabut, a survey of the origin and diffusion of Chinese and Mohammedan Secret Societies in the Malay Peninsula. A.D. 1800-1935, by Merwyn Llewelyn Wynne. Singapore, Govt. Print. Office, 1941.

Triad, or Chinese Hung League; and Tabut, or Red and White Flag Societies. Provides data about the background of the Chinese secret societies; China's early contacts with her southern neighbors; the Hung League and Han League in Malaya, 1800-1850; Ritual of the Triad Society; Sunni and the Shiah Sects of Islam; Moharram festival of the Shiahs; Chinese influence of Siam, 1767-1850; Penang riots of 1867; Larut wars, 1862-1873; Treaty of Pangkor, 1874; ascendancy of unseen forces in Perak; the Perak War, 1875-1876; the Triad and Tokong in Singapore Colony, 1868-1900. The observations and research of a member of the Malayan Police Force.

Before leaving, Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Lee, Kim Heng at the GPO made a request for government pamphlets, etc. dealing with the training of printing personnel.



4. INFORMATION OFFICER. George Thomson, the Government Information Officer in Singapore, is a person who knows everyone and most people know him. He helped me a great deal each of the two former times I was in Singapore.

In talking about the Library of Congress receiving the publications printed by the Government Printer in Singapore, I inquired about the publications which the Information Officer issued apart from the Government Printer. Yes, there were such things, and he would see that they were sent to the Library of Congress. For example he had right at hand these publications:

Singapore Constitution exposition. January-February. 1959. Souvenir number. Singapore, 1959.

A small document telling about the Colony of Singapore which is rapidly approaching one of the greatest changes in the 140 years of its history; namely, in 1959, the Crown Colony will cease to exist. After the elections, the State of Singapore will have full power of internal self-government. It discusses: the 1959 Singapore Constitution exposition; Singapore's new constitution; the story back of the new constitution; description of Singapore as a seaport.

Singapore guide and street directory, with sectional maps. Singapore, Survey Department, 1958.

A very detailed directory equipped with sectional maps, quick finder, bus routes, and description of principal places in Singapore.

Introduction to Singapore, where East meets West. (1958).

Traveller's guidetto Singapore, the world in miniature. (1958).

5. UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA. I conferred with a number of persons at this educational institution: Prof. T. H. Silcock, Mr. Ernest Clark, Prof. Oppenheim, Mrs. Yen and Mr. You.

(1) Prof. Silcock, has been with the University for nearly 20 years, back in the days when the school was known as Raffles College. As on my former visits to Singapore in search of publications, he aided me with information about new materials.

It was while with Prof. Silcock that I learned about the publication Malayan Economic Journal which is issued by the Economics Department in the University. He referred me to Mr. You, the editor, to make exchange arrangements. Prof. Silcock told me about the research papers on various economic subjects which the students prepare for his seminars, and provided me with a list of the titles of those done in a particular year. At my request, he will provide me with a list of those done in the past, and he will indicate those which in his opinion are rather unusual studies. After receiving the lists, I will check those which the Library of Congress would like to have filmed, and then will place an order for the microfilm copy to be made at the microfilm laboratory at the University of Malaya Library. A sample listing will give the kind of subjects investigated, and from these microfilm copies the Library of Congress will have some valuable studies on economic studies relating to Southeast Asia:

Whiteley Councils in the Singapore Government Service.  
 Trade relations between Malaya and Japan.  
 The Malayan dollar in the sterling area.  
 Trade of Singapore with the U.S.A., 1948-54.  
 Trade of Penang with Atjeh, 1945-1955.  
 United States demand for Malaya's natural rubber.  
 Cooperative fish marketing in Reserah, Pahang.  
 Employment and wages in the Kita Bahru batik industry.  
 A survey of the coconut oil milling industry in Penang.  
 The constitution and policies of the Central Bank of Ceylon  
 and their applicability to Malaya.

He told me about his new book the Commonwealth economy in Southeast Asia which is about to be issued under the auspices of the Duke University Commonwealth-Studies Center and published by Duke University Press. Besides treating the economic and political problems of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo, information was given about the educational problems of Southeast Asia and the great role that education can play in the unfolding of this region's economic potential.

After dinner one evening, Prof. and Mrs. Silcock both had information for me about these publications related to Singapore and Malaya:

Journal of adult education. Quarterly, vol. 2, no. 1--Jan., 1959  
 edited by P. S. Raman. Address: Singapore Council for Adult  
 Education, Cultural Centre, Canning Rise, Singapore.

Pulse, by Wang, Gung wu. Singapore, Donald Moore, 1950. Book of  
 poems.

Teacher. Monthly? vol. 1, no. 1--January, 1959. Official organ of  
 Singapore Teacher's National Congress. Address: Bartley Secondary  
 School, Singapore. Editor: Freddy Yin Ee Kheng.

The tail of a peacock, by Geraldine Kaye. London, Univ. of London  
 Press, 1955.

The satay seller, by Geraldine Kaye. London, Univ. of London Press,  
 1955.

The golden orioles, by Geraldine Kaye. London, Univ. of London  
 Press, 1955.

The old boat, by Geraldine Kaye. London, Univ. of London Press, 1955.

All of these volumes are children's stories of Malaya.

Currency reform in Straits Settlements, by J. O. Anthonisz, London,  
 about 1945.

(2) Mr. Clark. While talking with the University Librarian, Mr. Clark, I learned that the University now has a University Press. One of the two books already published by this Press is the one Catalogue of the Chinese collection of the University of Malaya Library, vol. 1, 1956. All together there are 120,000 volumes listed in this work with analytical entries for each item.

The matter of exchange between University of Malaya and the Library of Congress was discussed in detail. In addition to the materials already being sent to the Library of Congress, all future publications of the new University

of Malay Press will be sent. Other University of Malaya Press books already published include:

William Cowper, nature poet, by Roderick Huang. 1957.

Under chartered company rule: North Borneo, 1881-1946, by K. G. Tregonning. 1958.

Common Malayan plants, by H. B. Gilliland. 1958.

Works which will be published in the future by the University Press include:

Malariology, with special reference to Malaya, by A. A. Sandosham.

Parasites and parasitic infections in early medicine and science, by R. Hoeppli.

British intervention in Malaya, 1867-1877, by C. N. Parkinson.

Upper Nankin Street, by B. L. B. Kaye.

British policy in the Malay Peninsula, by E. Thio.

The Golden Khersonese, by P. Wheatley.

Catalogue of the Chinese collection of the University of Malaya Library, vols. 2 and 3.

Mr. Clark informed me that one periodical which is being sent to the Library of Congress on exchange has changed its title slightly: "the Malayan journal of tropical geography has dropped the word Malayan, and is now known as Journal of tropical geography."

The Department of Law of the University of Malaya is about to issue another periodical:

University of Malaya law review. Semi-annual. First issue, July, 1959.

Each issue is forecast to have about 100 pages in length, devoted to articles on all branches of the law, case notes, book reviews and other matters of interest to legal students. General editor: Mr. L. A. Sheridan, Law Department, University of Malaya, Cluny Road, Singapore 10.

This periodical will be sent to the Library of Congress when it makes its appearance.

I inquired about the materials which they plan to microfilm in the future and what has been filmed already, and might be purchased by the Library of Congress and other libraries. The newspapers already filmed at the University of Malaya library are as follows:

Malacca guardian (weekly) 1932-1937.

Pinang gazette (daily) 1951-1954.

Straits echo (daily), (Penang) 1951-1954.

Malay mail (daily; Kuala Lumpur) 1951-1954.



Sin Chew Jit Poh (Singapore) 1929-1941, 1946-19529  
Lat pau (Singapore) 1887-1932.  
China press (Kuala Lumpur) 1951-1957.  
Kin Kwok daily news (Ipoh) 1951-1957.  
Lien pang daily news (Kuala Lumpur) 1952-1955.  
Sing pin jit pao (Penang) 1951-1957.  
Kwong wah yit poh (Penang) 1937-1957.

The most outstanding feature of the University of Malaya Library is the Chinese collection. Among the works acquired for the Chinese collection are the following:

Bibliography: The catalogues of public and private collections and the other major works on Chinese bibliography.

Encyclopedias: The Yuan-chien lei-han, the Pei-wen-yuen-fu, the Pien-tzu lei-pien, the Ching-chi tsuan-ku, and the Ku-chin t'u-shu chi-cheng, the latter being the large encyclopedia compiled during the beginning of the Manchu Dynasty.

Classics: The three collections of commentaries on the classics (viz. the ancient, the mediaeval and the modern). The Huang-ch'ing ching-chieh, and its supplement.

History and geography: The official and unofficial histories and records, including the Hsiu-tien, the Huei-yaos, the Kiu-t'ung, the General Gazetteer of China and the provincial gazetteers of the provinces.

Collectaneas: The Szu-pu ts'ung-kan, the Szy-pu pei-yao, the Szu-ku chuan-shu chen-peng, the Wan-pu wen-ku, the Ts'ungshu chi-cheng, and some original editions of collectaneas.

Journals: The Yenching journal of Chinese studies, the Toyogakuho of Tokyo and Kyoto, the Yu-kung (ancient geography), the Chih-yen (Sinology), and Shu-yuan (calligraphy) and the Kuoh-hwa (oriental art).

Old editions and manuscripts: More than one hundred volumes of the collection fall into this category and they include Yuan and Ming editions and handwritten manuscripts dating from the Ming Dynasty, some of them unpublished. Noteworthy in the collection is a Ming edition copy of the Wen-Yuan Ying-hwa, the unpublished manuscript of the Chi-ching feng-yuan, a commentary on the classics, the Shu-tzu-chih t'ung-chien, ch'ang-pien, and a complete set of the Kuo-hwa.

(3) Mr. Oppenheim. Continuing my contacts at the University of Malaya, I had a conference with Mr. A. Oppenheim, the Vice Chancellor of the University whom I have known since 1948 when he was the Acting Vice Chancellor of Raffles College. Due to political pressures and other factors, the University of Malaya has been divided: part at Singapore and part at the capital of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur. These were some of the facts which Mr. Oppenheim related: That the University of Malaya was established in 1949 by

Ordinances of the two Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore, which brought together into a single national institution the two then existing colleges of higher education in Singapore: the King Edward VII College of Medicine, founded in 1905, and Raffles College founded in 1929. Following the independence of Malaya in 1957, the nationalistic spirit made demands for a University at Kuala Lumpur. In July 1958, the Faculty of Engineering was transferred from Singapore to a site of about 300 acres in Petaling Jaya located near Kuala Lumpur. The two branches of the University have been given specific names: University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur; and the University of Malaya in Singapore. I can see how this might make for confusion, and I can see how two separate schools will develop in time: similar to the University of California at Berkeley, and University of California at Los Angeles. At present the University has Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, School of Education, and Department of Law at the University of Malaya in Singapore. In 1959, parallel Faculties of Arts and Science will be established at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. Later on, plans are to have a Department of Agriculture at Petaling Jaya, UMKL; and a School of Public Administration at UMS. The Faculty of Medicine is an internationally known center for the study of tropical diseases. And in the Faculties of Arts and Science at the Singapore branch a wide range of research into the culture, history, economy, natural resources and flora and fauna of Southeast Asia is being conducted. The University Library at Singapore, including the Medical Library on the grounds of the General Hospital, contains 250,000 volumes. Over one half of this collection comprises the unusual Chinese collection at the University Library. With the split in the University into two branches, a library is now being built up at Kuala Lumpur. At the beginning of the session 1958-59, the student enrollment at Singapore alone totaled 1,615, with this racial distribution: Chinese 63 percent; Indians, 14 percent; Malays, 11 percent; Ceylonese, 7 percent; Eurasians, two percent; and Europeans, etc., three percent. The rapid growth is indicated this way: in 1949, there were 645 students; in 1954, 1,000 students.

Before I left Mr. Oppenheim, I asked certain questions about the matter of having two libraries in the same institution. He agreed with me that there would be a need for central control for cataloging, for the classification system-- which is the Library of Congress classification, and for curtailing expenses of competing systems.

(4) Mrs. You. Through a grant from the International Economic Association there was established at the University of Malaya in the Department of Economics, the Liaison Centre for Economics Departments in Southeast Asian Universities. This action followed the International Economic Association Conference for Heads of Economics Departments in Southeast Asian Universities held at the University of Malaya in September, 1956.

In order to have some permanent focal point for continuing contact between the various universities in Southeast Asia, it was decided that the Centre should issue a Bulletin. The secretary of the Centre is Mrs. Renee E. You, who compiles the material for the Bulletin as it is received from the cooperating universities. This publication is being sent to the Library of Congress on exchange between the Centre and the Library of Congress.

Bulletin of the Liaison Centre for Economics Departments in Southeast Asian Universities. Bi-monthly. No. 1--Jan./Febr 1957.

The cooperating universities are: Chulalongkorn University at Bangkok; University of Thammasat at Bangkok; Hongkong University;

University of Indonesia, Djakarta; University of Gadjah Mada at Yogyakarta; University of the Philippines at Quezon City; Lyceum of the Philippines, Manila; University of Rangoon, Rangoon; and University of Malaya, Singapore. A type of news letter to provide an exchange of information in the field of economics, and to foster cooperation between the universities of Southeast Asia.

A complete file of the issues of 1957 and 1958 of the Bulletin were given in connection with the exchange. Successive numbers will be sent as issued. Mrs. You requested that the Centre would like to receive in return the Southern Asia Accessions List--receiving a complete file if possible. This exchange is not to be taken as a part of the exchange which the Library of Congress has with the University Library."

(5) Mr. You. After talking with Mrs. You about the Bulletin, I went to see Mr. You, her husband, about another publication issued in the Department of Economics, which he is ready to send to the Library of Congress on exchange.

Malayan Economic Journal. Semi-annual. Vol. 1, no. 1--June 1956.  
Vol. 1, no. 2--never was issued.

All issues of this Journal were received for the Library of Congress, and sent back by the pouch.

6. NANYANG UNIVERSITY? When I visited Nanyang University, located out from Singapore, I found a very interesting institution indeed. I had read in the Singapore papers and other communiques about the Chinese community starting a Chinese university in Singapore, but I did not expect them to be as far along as they are. It has been in operation for only two years but the entire campus has been laid out, the majority of the buildings built, and their publications program is more than just started. Also, their Library--the principal building located at the central spot of the campus--is making a good start but they have a long way to go, and they need help.

My contact man was Mr. Hsieng, the Acting Librarian, who told me about the university brief history and took me about the campus. Here are a few of the facts about this new university. This is the only Chinese university in all Southeast Asia. It owes its origin to a wealthy Chinese by the name of Mr. Tan Lark Sye, who in turn by his generous grant of nearly \$5 million, gave encouragement to 215 Chinese Associations and Guilds in Singapore, including the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to take steps in the formation of university corporation. The present campus covers 500 acres and has 1,340 undergraduate students, 284 being women students. Since March, 1956, when the University was officially opened, they now offer courses in these Departments: Chinese language and literature; history and geography; education; modern languages; economics and political science; mathematics; physics; chemistry; biology; business administration; accountancy; and banking.

Mr. Hsieng had the following publications to offer in exchange for Library of Congress publications:

University Tribune.  
Suluh Nantah, publication of the "English Society."



Publication of the Chemistry Society.  
Publication of the Social Science Society.  
Publication of the Chinese Literature Society.  
Publication of the Radio Society.  
Publication of the Banking Society.  
Monthly accessions list.

All of the above are serials and will be sent as issued at the university by the respective groups.

Some aspects of Nanyang University.

Gives a brief history of University, and a description of courses offered. Includes photos. Characteristics of Chinese student body.

In exchange for these publications, they are in need of specific materials besides the routine annual reports, etc. They would like to have from the Library of Congress:

A set of the Library of Congress classification scheme books.  
Library of Congress scheme in outline (white booklet).  
Card Division handbook.  
Cataloging Service.  
Library of Congress Information Bulletin.

Mr. Hsieng would like to have information about the book Catalog of Library of Congress printed cards.

Dr. S. L. Hsieng, a graduate of UCLA and Cornell and a trained pomologist, is the acting librarian until a trained librarian can be secured. Until that time, all materials should be sent to him, Librarian's Office, Nanyang University, Singapore.

7. MALAYAN FOLKLORE. At the American Consulate I discussed with James Elliot, the PAO, the matter of folk lore and folk music from the area of Malaya. In reply he told me about his contact with Mr. Beamish of Radio Singapore and the large collection which they have at Radio Malaya.

The matter of securing tape recordings of folk lore and folk music was discussed with Mr. Beamish. There I learned that four years ago Radio Malaya started a National Music Library, and now it embraces examples of most of the indigenous music of the country of Malaya, including that of the Malayan aborigines, the Eurasians, and the other domiciled races. The music is predominantly Malay, and this embraces a very wide variety of forms ranging from Malay opera to the Siamese-influenced dances of the northeast. At present, this National Music Library is still being classified and codified by two professional musicians. Also, work is in progress on the notation of some of the unwritten traditional music in the Library.

In order that the Music Division at the Library of Congress might hear some of these types of music, I requested that short cuts or samples be sent to the Library of Congress of these three types: aboriginal music, Indo-Malaysian music, and the folk and traditional music of other racial groups. After hearing these samples they could decide at the Library of Congress how extensive they would like to have tape recordings from Radio Malaya.

Since the division of Radio Singapore from Radio Malaya, the tape recordings are held by Radio Malaya up at Kuala Lumpur. Mr. Beamish would request that Mr. A. T. Read, (Director of Radio Malaya, Federal House), send these samples to Harold Spivacke at the Library of Congress.

8. BIBLE SOCIETY. At the Bible Society I met Mr. Ian Morrison, the Secretary, who informed me that the Society had not published any bibles or portions in new languages since 1953. However, in 1959 the New Testament will be issued in these languages:

New Testament in Murut.

A language of northeast Sarawak.

Translated by Borneo Evangelical Mission of Australia, using the Wycliffe translators who are famed for their accuracy.

New Testament in Biatah Dyak.

A dialect of Land Dyak.

Translated by Anglican Church Mission.

9. BEFORE LEAVING SINGAPORE. Three public addresses were given in Singapore. At the request of Radio Singapore, I spoke on two radio programs: "Let's Talk About Books" and "The Visitor's Book." A lecture was also delivered at the University of Malaya to the Singapore Library Association, the subject being: "Acquisitions from Southeast Asia for the Library of Congress."

## MALAYA

This time I entered Malaya at the historic town of Malacca, located on the west coast of Malaya, which was the first European foothold in Southeast Asia, and over a period of five centuries six different flags--native and foreign--have waved over the Port of Malacca. No books or important publishing was found in Malacca. Evidence of various Portuguese landmarks and of Dutch architecture, two of the foreign rulers who dominated the port for many centuries, appeared on every side.

From Malacca to the Federation capital, Kuala Lumpur, was a matter of minutes by Malayan Airways. Soon after I arrived, a newspaper reporter from The Standard, a daily published in Kuala Lumpur, interviewed me, and he kept expressing the false notion that all Americans are only interested in Southeast Asia in order to stem off Communist aggression.

1. MARICAN BOOKDEALERS. One of the most important engagements for my trip to Kuala Lumpur was with the bookdealer. If I found that there were enough publications issued in Malaya by the commercial press, I would have to select a dealer. Reference had been given to the Malaya branch of Marican and Sons, our dealer in Singapore.

At the Marican bookshop I met the manager, M. A. Shaik Alaudin, and at the first meeting I asked him to bring together all books which he knew about which had been published in Malaya about Malaya. Also, sample copies of periodicals were requested. These would be reviewed and a decision made the next day.

Upon my return to Marican bookdealers he had a large number of books assembled, and I went through them with him in accordance with the Purchase Order, showing him the guiding principles of choice. These are the titles selected:

Leaders of Malaya and who's who, edited and published by J. Victor Morais.

Malayan place names (Port Weld to Kuantan), by S. Durai Raja Singam.

Kamus Penuntut (student's dictionary), by Mansor and Md. Isa. Kuala Lumpur? Sinaran Bros.

Buku kata tiga bahasa (vocabulary in three languages) by Jamaluddin bin Haji Ibrahim. Seremban, Anika Store. Malay, English and Chinese.

Selected Malay and English translation exercises, compiled and edited by Abdul Aziz Jaafar.

Kiasan (Malay adage, old sayings), by Taldin Senusi and Dalal Di-Naning. Penang, Sinaran Bros.

Perang Melaka (war in Malacca), Darus Ahamed. Penang, Sinaran Bros.

Bubunya Menverang Melaka (Old story of Malacca), Izhab bin Alang Ismail. Penang, Sinaran Bros.

Jalan bahasa Melayu (Way to Malay language), by Mansar Sanusi. Penang, Sinaran Bros.

Munshi Abdullah (Biography of a famous man), by Darus Ahamed. Penang, Sinaran Bros.



Palajaran Melayu dahulu sekarang (Malaya: ancient and modern),  
by Haji Hakim.

Sendi (Malay language from beginning stage up to now), by Talib  
bin H. Ahamed, (place?) M. N. Abdul Hamid K. L.

Aneka cherita pilehan (Specially selected Malay short stories),  
by Mohd, Shahid bin Haji Abdullah. Penang, Suasana Baru.

Sejarah Perak dahulu dan sekarang (History of Perak, old and  
new), by Abdullah Haji Musa. Singapore, Qalam.

Kitab kata-kata Melayu (Book of Malay idioms, with English  
explanations), by Mohd. Ali bin Mohamed. Kuala Lumpur,  
Busuff Bros.

Laksamana Tun Tuah (Story of Laksaman of Malacca), by Abdul  
Samad Ahamed.

Kiliran bahasa (Malay proverbs), by Mohd. Shahid bin Haji  
Abdullah. Kuala Lumpur, Suasana Baru.

Nakhoda Tenggara (Story of Batu caves), by Abdul Samad Ahmad.  
Kuala Lumpur, H. M. Shah.

Asohan Budi Menerusi Islam (Book on Islam), by Z. 'A.B.A. Kuala  
Lumpur, H. M. Shah.

History of Malaya, by Haji Mohamed Saideen bin Haji Mohd.  
Rasheed. Penang, Sinaran Bros.

The Purchase Orders issued to Marican bookdealers were: for General materials, 9511A, for \$600; and for Law materials, 7511A for the amount of \$100. Also authorization was given to procure books with imprints from 1953 to date because we had received little or nothing from Malaya through the former dealer.

The full address of the manager of the dealer in Malaya is: Mr. M. A. Shaik Alaudin, Manager, Marican and Sons, Bookdealers, P. O. Box 958, No. 6 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

A purchase order for serials was issued to cover the following titles of periodicals and newspapers:

Federation economic quarterly review. 1415W  
Quarterly English language.  
Kuala Lumpur, Kwan Yuen Development Co.

Malaya merdeka. 1416W  
Weekly newspaper. Malay language.  
Kuala Lumpur, United Malayan Nationalist Organization.

Uthusan Melayu. 1417W  
Daily newspaper. Malay language.  
Kuala Lumpur. Uthusan Melayu Press.

Angutan baru. 1418W  
Fortnightly newspaper. Malay language.  
Kuala Lumpur.

2. UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA IN KUALA LUMPUR Reference has already been made to the split in the University of Malaya, how the institution now has branches both at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. The specific name for the branch at Kuala Lumpur is University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. I was able

to have contact with Mr. Beda Lim, the Librarian, and later with the Acting Registrar.

The Kuala Lumpur branch of the University is very young and is just getting firmly established, and so they do not have any publication program rolling yet. In setting up an exchange arrangement between the University of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur and the Library of Congress, I made it clear that at the very outset we will be interested in receiving:

All non-confidential notices, minutes, bulletins, and other materials circulated by the University from which we could gain information about the school.

All calendars, annual reports, and other printed materials published by the University; and all publications prepared by the faculty members, in the form of books or other monographs which might be issued by a future University of Malaya Press, similar to the one at Singapore.

Mr. Lim felt that they would like to receive for their University Library these publications from the Library of Congress:

Southern Asia Accessions List, this being extremely important as a tool with which to build up their acquisition of materials relating to the region.

Cataloging service because this will help their catalogers and be a good reference for Mr. Lim himself;  
Information Bulletin;  
LC Quarterly Journal of Acquisitions; and  
 Lubetsky's and Haykin's reports related to cataloging.

In the future Mr. Lim will send a statement about the Library of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Lim is now compiling a bibliography of Malaya which is to be published by the Malayan Branch of the Journal of the Asiatic Society. He will inform me when this publication appears, and will have a few reprints sent to me.

Before leaving, he noted to me that the Library and Arts College is only temporarily located at the Technical College, and after May the address will be Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur. The Engineering College of the University of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur is already at the new site.

3. LANGUAGE INSTITUTE OF MALAYA. At the Language Institute of Malaya, I talked with Mr. R.H. Drennan, the Vice-Director of the Institute. According to him, the Institute started a year ago just after independence, with temporary headquarters in Johore Bahru. The large new buildings of the Institute were to be opened the next day, February 12th. The new buildings were erected on rolling terrain, four or five miles out from Malaya's capital, Kuala Lumpur.

The purpose of the Institute is to train teachers in the elementary and secondary schools of Malaya to teach languages in the Malay schools. For

example, at present they were to teach the teachers Malay and Chinese; later on Tamil language would have to be used when Tamil elementary schools were established. This is the process and change away from having all instruction in English as it is now at the present.

They have no publications of any kind for exchange at present, but they would like to receive from the Library of Congress, if possible, any books and materials on phonetics; also any language teaching helps.

I told Mr. Drennan that I would contact the Linguistics Institute in Washington upon my return, and put the Washington Institute in touch with this Institute in Malaya.

4. DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka or the Language and Literature Agency, located on Young Road in Kuala Lumpur was where I met Mahfudz bin H. A. Hamid. The Director, Tuan Syed Nasir, was out of town, and would not be back before I left.

Mr. Mahfudz had been to Washington and had seen the Library of Congress." This was just one more instance where I noticed the more intense interest which one took in my visit when he had been to the Library of Congress, and knew something about the institution and the services.

They would like to enter into an exchange with the Library of Congress. The agency has not existed too long, so therefore, it does not have much to offer in exchange. However, they will send everything that they publish as issued. At present they have published: Dewan Bahasa. Monthly. No. 1-September, 1957. Besides this monthly they have published two pamphlets and one book."

I was also informed that they have translated most of the historic documents including the White Paper, the Federation of Malaya Agreement, the Constitution, the Proclamation of Independence, and parts of the program of the Merdeka celebration. This translation would be from English into Malay.

Work is also in progress on some kind of publication giving new terminology in Malay. Close to 5,000 terms have been coined or confirmed, and several thousand more are awaiting to be considered and approved by the various committees working on the language.

The research section has been busy in Kelantan in search of old copies of Malay literature believed to have been kept by members of the Kelantan Royal Family. They have been able to reproduce hand-written copies of eleven manuscripts, including one of "Hung Tuah" which was copied 62 years ago. Others are being procured from Brunei, Pahang, and Kedah.

5. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MALAYA The Director of the National Museum of Malaya, Mr. M. C. S. Sheppard, was ill in the hospital on the day I called. In his place I talked with Mr. K. M. S. Nathan, the Chief Clerk, and Mr. Tan, Peng-Khoo, the Library Clerk. From them I learned that a reorganization after the death of Williams-Hunt, the former Director, had brought about a Museums Department which now includes the National Museum at Kuala Lumpur and the Museum at Taipeh. Mr. Sheppard is the Director of the Museum at Kuala Lumpur and Mr. B. A. V. Peacock is the Curator of the Museum at Taipeh.



According to Mr. Nathan the latest publication of the Museums Department was about to be published in early 1959, entitled Guide to Ancient Monuments and Historical Sites.

They also gave a few facts about the Federal Museum Journal. The latest issue is Vol. 1 and 2 (n.s.) 1954-1955. Also, it is no longer to be printed in Cambridge but will be printed in Malaya. A new name for the Journal is being considered but has not been decided as yet.

In exchange for these two publications which they plan to send to the Library of Congress as soon as they are printed, they would like to have the Southern Asia Accessions List.

6. MALAYA ARCHIVAL MATERIAL. When inquiring about archival material relating to Malaya, I learned that few documents are available from the pre-1935 period. With the appearance of independence on the Malayan horizon, the British withdrew to the Colonial Office in London most of the available materials related to the Federated Malay States from the earliest time down to date. It is very possible, however, that the early records at the state level might have been overlooked. Likewise, the Colonial Office in London serves as the repository for the archival material relating to the Straits Settlements. Furthermore, it is very possible that the British removed to London documents from the original Unfederated Malay States which survived the Japanese occupation. Applications to inspect any state documents and records should be made through the Menteri Besar (Chief Executive Officer) of each state. In Penang and Malacca it is believed that almost all the past records were destroyed during the Japanese occupation or completely disorganized during the Emergency period. No facts are known but some persons in Malaya make the guess that some diplomatic records do exist in the previous Unfederated Malay States: in Kedah and Trengganu, where most of the material before 1900 was kept in the Thai language.

At present the Federation Government is considering ways and means to prevent such disorganization in the future by having some archives plan under the general direction and supervision of the Keeper of the Public Records who would be a Federal official. At present this is merely in the talking stage and will depend on money and a well worked out plan for archival preservation. At present all historical records are kept under the supervision of the Principal Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs and Information. There is no librarian. There is also talk that the Ministry of External Affairs plans to issue serial publications of diplomatic papers in the future. Until the first one appears, one need not become excited.

Mr. Michael Ely, in the Political Section of the American Embassy at Kuala Lumpur, was the person who told me something about the archival plans in the Federation Government. Mr. Ely knows about publications of Malaya, and does what he can as Publications Procurement Officer when he is not snowed under with political reporting.

7. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION. I called at the Ministry of Education but at that time was unable to see any one to my satisfaction about the official exchange. The Government Printer has been sending in a satisfactory manner the publications issued, or rather printed, at the Government Printing Office. I suspect the same thing exists here in Kuala Lumpur that I found in every other

country so far in Southeast Asia: that various agencies, departments and ministries issue publication which never get into the stream of materials printed at the Government Printing.

For future connections about this matter and other points about official documents, I made a good contact in Mr. Curdon F. Wood, School Liaison Officer, Ministry of Education, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur.

8. BOOKS IN PENANG. I spent considerable time in searching out books on Malaya in the bookstores in Penang. I was very pleased to find about 10 or 12 books and pamphlets which I had not been able to turn up in Singapore or Kuala Lumpur. The titles were noted down and I sent them on to Marican in Singapore because all of the imprints, save one, were in Singapore.

While talking with a Mr. C. S. Wong, whom I met in Penang, he referred me to three books which I had not known about before:

About Malaya in verse, by Ooi, Cheng-teik  
Klang, Privately printed, c/o Anglo-Chinese School.

Chinese customs and beliefs, by Wu, Liu.

Chinese legends in romanized Malay, by Quah, Kuan-sim. Penang.

9. MALAYAN TEACHERS COLLEGE. Following a meeting when I spoke to a group of the students at the Malayan Teachers' College, I met Mr. J. W. Dunhill, the President. In setting up an exchange with the Malayan Teachers' College, Mr. Dunhill will send us all their school publications: the faculty-student journal; periodicals issued by school clubs: geology, history, and literature; literature books which Mr. Dunhill prepares himself for the schools of Malaya, and which contain many Malay stories.

10. BEFORE LEAVING MALAYA. Linked with my official duties were also opportunities to see Malaya. Besides historical Malacca, at Ipoh a tin mine and a rubber plantation were visited; the Chinese New Year celebrations were observed; two trips by the cable were made to the cool heights on the top of Penang Hill; a Malayan village, made up of Malays, Chinese and Tamils, Nibong Tebal, was visited in Province Wellsley on the Malaya mainland across the straits from Penang Island. Among the speaking engagements in Malaya, was a talk on Radio Malaya.

## INDONESIA

Many people tried to discourage my going to Indonesia: saying that I would have difficulties of every description--visa, immigration, transportation, and mail. Apart from crowded hotels, my tour in Indonesia never bogged down at any point, and all events which at first appeared as difficulties soon turned out to be assets. This was largely due to the unusually considerate and cooperative spirit on the part of many Indonesians all along my journey in Medan, Sumatra, where I entered Indonesia and in Padang, Bandung, Jogjakarta, Djakarta and other places I visited in the archipelago.

1. PEMBANGUNAN, BOOKDEALER IN DJAKARTA. Kolff and Co., the Dutch firm which had been engaged a long time ago here in Djakarta, has not been producing the goods for some time now. The reason is that they have gone out of the book selling business and have been continuing only their printing. After considering other dealers, the firm of P. T. Pembangunan, located at 84 Gunung Sahari. Conferences were held with both Mr. Soedjatmoko, the President, and Mr. Hazil, the Vice President. I saw the very large stock of Indonesian books which they have. Also I learned that they have branches in all parts of Java. They told me about the rigid and very difficult regulations which they have to face in Indonesia, primarily because of the Ministry of Commerce, which up to lately has never seen any reason why Indonesian books should be exported. They are very hopeful now of receiving a permit to export in the near future.

They were requested to assemble all books published in any city of Java during the past few years, since 1957-59. These were inspected the next day in connection with the sample Purchase Order to guide their selections.

As requested, they assembled many volumes which we inspected together with reference to imprints, subject, etc. in connection with the Purchase Orders. This was when I learned that there were so many law books available in Indonesia.

Since they find it impossible because of strict postal regulations to make any shipments abroad at the present time, I made arrangements with them to have the books all packaged and labeled, and I would see to it that they were sent off by the Embassy sea-pouch. It was clearly understood that this was a special arrangement because I was here and could send the materials in this manner. This method could not be used after I left, but all future shipments would be made in the normal manner through the postoffice as soon as they received their export permit.

The exact wording on the labels was provided, giving myself as the Library of Congress Representative as the shipper, because the Embassy pouch cannot ship packages with a non-government agency as the sender.

Before leaving, the request was made for them to draw up a list of the titles of leading periodicals and newspapers published in Indonesia. The next day I would give them another Purchase Order for serials.

At the Pembangunan Bookdealers, two Purchase Orders were issued: with the amount of \$500 for General, with the authorization to secure books from 1956-1959; and with the amount of \$600 for Law, with the same authorization of imprints from 1956-1959. The reason why Law is more than General is because I



have found that here in Indonesia many publications are being issued in the field of law. The purchase orders were explained in detail and this took much time because they had never experienced this kind of a standing order before, notwithstanding the fact that it is a large firm. How to address correspondence about the orders, to keep the subscription until it has been cancelled, how payments are made for serials as compared for books. Also, it was agreed that 15 per cent could be added for handling charges but should be indicated as such on the invoice.

Dr. Hazil was requested to make a list of serial publications issued by various Ministries of the Indonesian Government, and later on a check would be made at the Library of Congress as to our holdings of these government serials; and there was the possibility that if we could not get satisfaction by means of the exchange agreement, we might have to purchase them in the future. Furthermore, such a list could be used by the Exchange and Gift Division to approach individual Ministries for their respective serials.

Upon my return from Bandung, the Pembangunan Bookstore had everything exactly as requested: the books were wrapped in the right size packages, the correct labels were already on them, all packages were numbered, the invoices with the Purchase Order numbers were as directed, the law materials being listed separately from the general materials, and packing slips in all packages. It was felt here is an organization which appears to be a very good source from which the Library of Congress will be able to secure our Indonesian books from now on. I was quite encouraged, and if nothing more were done here in Indonesia, the arrangements made with this dealer would be worth the trip to Indonesia.

The total amount of the purchases from Pembangunan came to Rp. 8,311.90 of which Rp. 7,278.90 were for General materials, and Rp. 1,033 were for Law materials. Purchases totalling Rp. 422 were made from the Bible Society, thus bringing the total amount of purchases in Djakarta to Rp. 8,733.90.9

A third visit was made to Pembangunan, which time I left a long list of Indonesian titles as given on pages taken from the Southern Asia Accessions List, which had not been received by the Library of Congress. Instructions were given to them to apply the rules of the blanket order to this list: that is, for example, in the case of dictionaries multiple copies were wanted. These books are to be sought and assembled by return from Jogjakarta at which time I would purchase and send them on by the Embassy pouch. Those items which could not be secured by that time, they would accumulate and send at a future date after they had received their export permit.

A Purchase Order for serials was issued, and included the following titles:

Newspapers: Harian Rakjat (daily, Indonesian) - Communist  
Suluh Indonesia ( " " ) - Nationalist (PNI)  
Sin Po (daily, Indonesian) - Chinese  
Pedoman (daily, Indonesian) - Socialist  
Times of Indonesia (daily, English)  
Indonesian observer (daily, " )  
Indonesian daily news (daily, Indonesian, Surabaya) 1449W

Periodicals: Review of Indonesia (monthly, English)



Indonesian Spectator (monthly, English)  
Konfrontasi (bi-monthly, Indonesian)  
Business News (twice a week, English)  
Siasat (weekly, Indonesian)  
Indonesia (monthly, Indonesian)

All the newspapers will be sent from the publishers to the bookdealer who will assemble them in flat packets and send them on to the Library of Congress in monthly shipments.

It was requested that back issues of the newspapers, if possible, from January 1, 1959, but not before that date. As for the periodicals, all back issues were requested from Vol. 1, no. 1.

My thinking back of the choice of newspapers was this: to have a variety of viewpoint in what we would have at the Library of Congress in the Indonesian press. So, the above titles were selected to have the Communist, nationalist, Chinese, and socialist besides the two English language dailies.

Before leaving this new dealer in Indonesia, these matters were reviewed with Dr. Hazil, the Vice President:

1. The amounts given on the Purchase Orders--for Law, \$400, and for General, \$700 were verified.
2. The request that we wanted the back issues of the newspapers beginning with January 1, 1959 was repeated.
3. Attention was called to the fact that a certain bookdealer which I had visited in Bandung specialized in Islam books only: Toko Garut at 1 Pasar Baru.
4. They were reminded that no telephone directories had been included in this first order which they had sent, and that they should not forget to send telephone directories when they are issued.
5. They were instructed that Communist publications, dealing with Indonesia or any part of Southeast Asia are wanted and should be purchased. Dr. Hazil told me he knew the various outlets for these imported publications. When at the Communist bookstores in Medan, Padang, Djakarta and Bandung, I noted that there were not many which dealt with Indonesia but mainly with China. They were printed in English, Chinese and Indonesian, and were issued by the Foreign Languages Press in Peking.
6. The information was given to him about Cholid Latif and Co. which produces city maps of various cities in Indonesia.
7. It was stated that any publications issued by Lembaga Pers at Dj. Pegangsaan Timur, should be secured.
8. The catalogs which are issued by Gunung Agung, bookdealer in Djakarta, should be secured.

The Indonesian commercial book publishers have been prolific in their

production of books in the Indonesian language during the past 10 to 15 years. Scores and scores of titles were procured through Pembangunan, but only a few selected titles are noted here. Books in law, history, government, Islam and economics have been prominent as shown by these titles: Sedjarah hidup K.H.A. Wahid Hasjim dan karangan tersiar (Biography of K.H.A. Wahid Hasjim and his essays), by Aboebakar; Tambo Minangkabau (Minangkabau genealogy and its unwritten history), by Batuah; Garis<sup>2</sup> besar rentiana pembangunan lima tahun (Five year plan, program and principles), by National Planning Board; Patriot Irian Damai (Collected essays on West Irian), by Dajoh; Sedjarah pemerintahan kota Djakarta (History of Djakarta administration), by Gie The Liang; Pemerintahan daerah Indonesia (Regional administration in Indonesia), by Gie The Liang; Riwayat proklamasi 17 Agustus 1945 (Account of the proclamation on the 17th of August, 1945), by Malik; Dasar falsafah adat Minangkabau (Principles of Minangkabau customary law and philosophy), by Nasroen; Kedudukan Presiden menurut tiga undang<sup>2</sup> dasar teori dan praktek (The presidency according to three constitutions--1945, 1949, 1950), by Pringgodigdo; Hukum perdata tentang persetudjuan<sup>2</sup> tertentu (Civil law concerning special contracts), by Prodjodikoro, President of the Supreme Court of Indonesia; Hukum perkawinan di Indonesia (Marital law in Indonesia), by Sanusi; Warga negara dan orang asing (Citizenship, foreigners and minorities, their legal status), by Siong Gouw Giok; Menindjau hukum adat Indonesia (Treatise on customary law in Indonesia), by Soekanto; Kepustakaen Djawa (Javanese literature), by Poerbatjaroko; Kamus Istilah pendidikan, pengajaran dan ilmu djiwa Asing-Indonesia; Indonesia-Asing (Technical dictionary for education, teaching and psychology), by Lembaga Bahasa dan Budaja (Committee for Translating Terminology); Tatabahasa baru bahasa Indonesia (Modern Indonesian grammar, vols. 1 and 2), by Alisjahbana; and Kamus politik (Dictionary of politics), by Nasution.

2. UNIVERSAL BOOKSTORE IN MEDAN. Varekamp & Co. was the book firm which I selected last time I was in Medan to serve the Library of Congress in the acquisition of books published in Sumatra. That is no longer advisable. When talking with Mr. G. Hutabarat, the Manager, I learned that the Dutch manager, Mr. Jules Meininger, was forced to leave Indonesia as were thousands of other Dutchmen. The firm was taken over by the Government in December 1957, and it is now under military control. Because of this, Varekamp finds it impossible to export books. Besides that, of the press which previously had printed many books and other publications, only one newspaper is now being printed. The only books which they now have in the store for sale are those from their old stock. They are also prohibited in importing any new stock from abroad. This is one way of freezing out any former Dutch companies.

Therefore, the former Purchase Orders which I had issued to them were cancelled. Their numbers were 9523N for General books; and 7520N for Law books, as renewed on January 16, 1956.

The Universal Bookshop, located at 83 Djalan Calcutta, P. O. Box 608, was visited. The manager's name is Lie, Hok Liang, a Chinese who has become an Indonesian citizen. It was from him that I learned that former Dutch firms can neither import nor export. It appears that only Indonesian stores have the privilege of exporting and trading in the normal manner. Only Indonesians by birth here in Indonesia can be sure to receive permits. Indonesian citizens of Chinese origin are sometimes discriminated against in the booktrade, and in many other businesses.

Mr. Lie, before he had gone very far in telling me about various books as tools which aided one to know about the Indonesian booktrade, appeared to know a great deal about the publications of Indonesia. It was he who had right on his desk those publications which tell what is being issued in Indonesia: Berita Bibliografi, 1957, issued in Djakarta by Gunung Agung at 13 Kwitang or Tromolpos 145 (P. O. Box 145). He also had a complete file of Berita Bulanan issued by Kantor Bibliografi Nasional at Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 1 in Djakarta, 1/21 and told me about another publication issued by the National Bibliography Office: Regional Bibliography of Social Science Publications, A, Indonesia. (1957).

It was quite apparent that here was a man who knew books in Indonesia and had the ability to furnish them. If some way could be worked out—possibly to have the books sold to the Consulate rather than technically to export them directly to the Library of Congress, we would be able to secure materials from this part of Indonesia. This was discussed with the Consulate.

Before I left, he furnished me with local catalogs of titles of Indonesian books published in Sumatra: Islamyah in Medan; and Nusantara in Bukittinggi. This set of dealers' catalogs was mailed to the Order Division at the Library of Congress for use in its bibliographical section. They can be used later on to check and see if the Medan dealer is sending all that we would desire of the Sumatran publications.

While with this bookdealer, I learned of one publication which the Library of Congress ought to have and may be secured in Djakarta: Annual Pers di Indonesia.

One reason why he is so well informed about the Indonesian booktrade is that he was a pupil of Mr. G. Ockeloen, the Dutchman who did so much for the booktrade by publishing Catalogus dari boekoe-boekoe (1940), before he was forced out of Indonesia.

Purchase Orders for both General Books and Law Books were issued and were explained in detail to the dealer. The numbers used were the old numbers which had been used on the Varekamp orders: namely 9523N for General, and 7520N for Law. The amount of \$500<sup>was</sup> assigned to the General and \$100 for Law.

Because of the extremely tight and rigid controls on export and import here in Indonesia, it was necessary that we employ the Consulate here in Medan to ship and pay for the materials furnished by Universal Bookshop. Arrangements were made with the Consulate in Medan and they are ready to carry through on the matter. The person with whom I discussed the matter in full was Paul Miller, the Vice Consul. Also, he is one who is far more than having a mere nominal interest in Indonesian books, and because of his speaking Indonesian he was a good contact man. When in Djakarta, I discussed the matter with Mr. Wiggins, the disbursing officer, the one who will handle the funding and vouchering procedures.

In order to have the materials shipped through the pouch, it is necessary to have a batch of LC Order Division labels sent out to Mr. Lie of Universal Bookshop. It was recommended to the Order Division (February 19) that the labels be sent through the airmail pouch c/o Mr. Miller, Vice Consul, American Consulate, Medan.



After some discussion, I authorized the dealer to charge ten per cent over the list price on those items for which he does not receive a discount from the various publishers. Also, he was authorized to charge up to fifteen per cent above the trade price for serials, but that it be listed separately along with packing and handling charges.

A purchase order for serials was issued to Universal Bookshop. Four serials were ordered:

<u>Al-Islam</u> (monthly) in Indonesian	1419W
<u>Arah</u> (irregular) in Indonesian	1420W
<u>Deli Times</u> (daily) in English	1421W
<u>Waspade</u> (daily) in Indonesian	1422W

All back issues of the first two periodicals were ordered. All of the serials will be delivered in packets monthly to the American Consulate in Medan.

With reference to the vouchers:" the dealer will provide the Consulate with one or two copies as requested at the time of payment; two copies will be sent to the Order Division at the Library of Congress for their information that the materials have been delivered and paid for; and one copy will be sent to me with the translation of each title supplied.

3. IKAPENA? At Ikapena, Indonesian abbreviation for Ikatan Penerbit Nasional, located at 104 Pusat Pasar, Mr. Sjarif Pohan, the Manager, showed me many publications which were assembled by the various publishers of Medan. This organization, I was given to understand, is a branch of the organization in Djakarta called Grafica Nasional.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Sjarif for an exchange of this organization's publications and those of the Library of Congress. He said he would send one copy of each book published in Medan in exchange for the following from the Library of Congress: full set of the Southern Asia Accessions List, other bibliographies dealing with the Orient, the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal, and any books from the duplicate shelves on the subjects of political science, government, economics, and novels.

He said he would send one shipment soon of all those books which are currently published. After that, "he would send the shipments" at various intervals. Arrangements were made with Mr. Miller of the Consulate to send these books to the Library of Congress by sea pouch when they were delivered to the Consulate.

Even though arrangements had been made with Universal Bookshop to send us by purchase the materials published in Medan, after I came across the organization of Ikapena and made the exchange arrangement with them, I still felt it was better to allow the purchase order to stand with Universal Bookshop. Just how long Ikapena will continue to send us books is open to question, and in any case we can use for exchange with Cornell and other schools any duplicates of Indonesian books, which the Library of Congress might not want to keep.

4. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. It was with Mr. Harioto, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Information, that I discussed the matter



of the exchange of official documents. He had never heard of the Exchange Agreement authorizing the exchange of United States and Indonesian publications, and so I explained it briefly, and gave him a copy of the agreement as enacted in 1950 following my first trip to Indonesia.

As he glanced at the document, he spotted the fact that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had signed it, and therefore they ought to be the ones to do it, but upon pointing out the fact that his own Ministry was also one of those which had not been sending us all of their publications, he quickly said that he would see to it that the publications were assembled. Going one step further, I asked if he would accommodate me by rounding up as far as possible the publications from the other Ministries, and then I would come by in 10 days' time and pick up all of them. To this he agreed to do.

This will always be a problem as long as there is no one central publications depot. Each Ministry is a law unto itself. Publications, books and serials alike, are being issued separately, and there is no central control or even knowledge of what is available. There is no list of government publications either. A few filter into the Berita Bulanan, but this publication confines itself mostly to commercial publications.

At the Balai Pustaka I met the Head, Mr. Sahud Sutan Bandaranj with whom I had a talk about the publications which this agency provides under the Ministry of Education on behalf of the schools all over Indonesia, books and magazines for sale to the general public, and materials for those in the Ministry itself. These publications are issued in many languages, but chiefly Indonesian, Javanese, Madurese, and other languages. He too had not known about the Official Exchange Agreement, so in view of that it would have to be discussed at the Ministry of Education. A phone call, however, cleared the way and he assured me that one copy of each book issued by Balai Pustaka would be furnished the Library of Congress under the agreement.

Before leaving, I was given a tour of this agency which is equipped with many intertype machines, and printing machines, which print these thousands and thousands of publications for the Ministry. They have had aid from UNESCO through a printing technician just as the Burma Translation Society did in Rangoon.

A call at the Ministry of Education verified this procurement of publications from Balai Pustaka. When I talked with Miss Lie, Leh Hiang, about the Official Exchange Agreement of which she previously had heard something vaguely, and requested all the publications issued by the Ministry of Education, she assured me that all of their publications would be made available. Arrangements were then made for all of the publications of that Ministry and those of Balai Pustaka to be assembled and made into small packages, and delivered to the hotel. Then I would assume the responsibility to have them sent off to the Library of Congress by the Embassy pouch. It was clearly understood that this was a special arrangement while I am here, and I was not making arrangements for this to be a regular practice.

During our conference Miss Lie told me that she had already discussed this matter of international exchange with the Ministry of Information. She was anxious to have a central collecting point where all publications from all the Ministries would be brought together and then packaged and sent off to the Library of Congress and other places asking for Indonesian publications. Having

told her that the Ministry of Information was collecting their materials for me, and was trying to get the materials from other agencies too, I then took a written message to the Librarian at the Ministry of Information. There I verified the fact that I would pick up the government publications at a later date.

Before leaving the Ministry of Education, I met Mr. Chalid Rasjidi, Head of the Information Division of the Ministry of Education. He too was interested in the Official Exchange Agreement, and would aid in getting something constructive done.

Until Indonesia has a national library and is really equipped to handle international exchange in an organized manner, I do not look for much efficiency in carrying out the Official Exchange Agreement. The only other secondary arrangement of any value would be to have the Library of Congress contact each Ministry requesting their publications. In order to do this a list of all the Ministries and Government agencies together with their addresses has been requested.

Upon my return from other places in Java, the materials were received from the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Information. At the latter ministry, I met Mr. R. O. Simatopang, the Head of the Department of Documentation and Research, and discussed with him and Mr. O'Brien Daulet Paul Sihombing, the Librarian of that Ministry, the matter of the Exchange.

Listed here are a few titles of the many publications received from the various ministries:

Kementerian Penerangan:

Arsip Dokumentasi no. 5, 7, 13, 14, 15.

Soekarno President of Indonesia.

Illustrations of the Revolution.

Subversive activities in Indonesia.

Code dan etik djurnalistik.

To preserve the republic we have proclaimed.

Arts and crafts in Indonesia.

National military academy.

Djawaban pemerintah tentang Perjuangan Irian Barat.

Kabinet Republik Indonesia.

Mahasiswa Indonesia mendjawab tantangan zamannya.

Kabinet Karya.

Tidak ada kontra Revolusi bisa bertahan.

Normalization of the literated areas.

Government Statement on the occasion of the XIIIth anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

Friendly Relations Indonesia - India.

Pameran pemerintah dalam pekan raya agraria & Industri tanggal 18 - XI s/d 18 - XII - 1958 di Surabaya.

Indonesia in the United Nations; 7 years voting record justifies independent active foreign policy.

Maluku dan Irian Barat.

Rentjana undang<sup>2</sup> No. tahun 1958 tentang Badan Koordinasi intelligence.

Commemorating the birth of Pantjasilas

The first year of the National Council.  
Interplay between East and West; an Asian view.  
Government Statement on the current state of affairs.  
Celebrating the 13th anniversary of Indonesia's independence proclamation.  
Shaping and reshaping Indonesia: Kuliah presiden Soekarno tentang marhaenisme.  
Pantjasila membuktikan dapat mempersatukan bangsa Indonesia.  
Capitalism creates poverty.  
Mukarto on: Democracy with leadership.  
Communism.  
Current rebellion in Indonesia.  
Foreign observers on the question of West Irian.  
The truth about West Irian.  
The Bogor Conference.  
Indonesia's view on A. and H. bomb tests.  
Indonesian in the present world crisis.  
West Irian liberation campaign (4).  
West Irian liberation campaign (5).  
Saving, one way to accumulate our own capital.  
Present-day Indonesian-American relationship.  
A year of challenge.  
Illustrations of the revolution, 1945-1950.

#### Kementerian Kehakiman

Madjalah hukum dan masyarakat. Th. ke III, no. 3 Agustus 1958.  
 quarterly.  
Hukum. Madjalah perhimpunan ahli. no. 1-8; 1957, plus 1 supplement. bi-monthly (?).  
Warta Imigrasi. Th. ke-IX, no. 11, 1958. monthly.

#### Kementerian Pelajaran

Suluh nautika. Th. VIII, no. 9-11. monthly.  
Warta ekonomi. Th. ke-II, no. 52, 27 Dec. 1958. weekly.

#### Kementerian Perburuhan

Act on the settlement of labour disputes 1957.

#### Kementerian Luar Negeri

Asian-African Conference Bulletins (1-10).  
The case of West Irian (West New Guinea).  
Asia-Africa speaks from Bandung.  
The question of West Irian.

#### Kementerian Pertahanan

Yudhagama. Th. VIII, no. 78-89 Djan.-Des. 1958. monthly.

#### Kementerian Negara Urusan Transmigrasi

Daerah Transmigrasi Sumatera Selatan.

5. UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE. There are three principal universities in Medan Sumatra: Islam University of Northern Sumatra; University of Northern Sumatra; and Nommensen University.



1. Nommensen University is operated under the Lutheran auspices, and is now being aided by the Ford Foundation. When visiting the Economic Faculty at Nommensen, I met Dr. Rufus Logan, Head of the Ford Foundation Group of economists aiding this school. I learned from him that the Dutch professors of the Technical Faculty were forced out some time ago, and that part of the University has never been resumed. As far as I know this is the only private institution in Indonesia being aided by Ford.

When calling at Nommensen University on a second occasion, I was given a publication entitled Jajasan Universitas Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (Charter Nommensen University Institution on the Batak Protestant Congregation, Sumatera, Indonesia). I learned through Professor Logan the following facts about Nommensen University:

That the work embodied in the Faculty of Economics of the University dates from September 1954;

That the School is a private one, established by a Foundation (non-profit corporation) called "Jajasan Universitas HKBP Nommensen," which Foundation is under the direction of a Board elected by the Great Synod of the HKBP (Batak Protestant Church);

That the student body represents various religions, and admittance to the school is made without discrimination as to race or religion for students who possess a government high school certificate;

That the official language of the school is Indonesian but classes are taught both in Indonesian and English;

That the curriculum of the School tries to combine the advantages of both the Continental and the American approach;

That all courses listed for undergraduate school students are compulsory, for a period of three years;

That several courses in the 2nd and 3rd year of undergraduate study require a comprehensive examination at the end of the 3rd year--this examination being an oral one which lasts for three hours, covering four fields: general economics, money and banking, business finance, and cost theory;

That the graduate school is equipped to offer the doctorate degree;

That Nommensen University has a shortage of fully qualified Indonesian teachers, and thus to overcome this problem the Ford Foundation has given substantial aid to train eight capable Indonesians abroad, who will begin their teaching task at Nommensen University in the years 1959-61. To fill the temporary gap in the faculty, the Ford Foundation has financed a team of six foreign teachers at the School. Also the Foundation gave the School equipment and books.

2. Islam University of Northern Sumatra. When visiting Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara, I was unable to see Dr. Roem, the President of the University whom I have known for some years, but I did talk with Mr. Adnan Benawy, the Assistant Secretary of the University, and Mr. Hassanul Arifin,

Secretary of Foreign Relations of the University. From these men I learned that the school has five faculties: law, theology (Islam), literature, economics, and education. Although they have only one publication to offer at the present--Gemaa Universitas (a monthly)--they would like to enter in an exchange with the Library of Congress. They were particularly interested in anything relating to Islam which the Library of Congress might send to them.

3. University of Northern Sumatra My last day in Medan was a full day and I was unable to visit Universitas Negeri Sumatera Utara. Prof. A. Sofjan was to see me that morning but another engagement he had prevented our conference, and therefore, I did not talk with him. However, arrangements were made with Mr. Miller to see him on my behalf, and he will let me know about an exchange with that University.

4. GadjahMada University is located on one side of Jogja in central Java, and here I conferred with the President, Dr. Sardjito.

Although this University is less than ten years old, it does have a number of publications. The exchange of publications between the University and the Library of Congress was one of the subjects which we discussed. The exchange matter was further discussed with Miss Subabdiyah, Biro Sekretaris, Universitas Gadjah Mada, who actually sees to it that all foreign exchanges are executed properly. She supplied me with a complete list of more than 60 publications mostly in Indonesian of course, which the University has issued and will be able to send to the Library of Congress on an exchange basis.

On this list are the following: Tatanegara di Djawa pada waktu pendudukan Djepang (Constitutional government in Java during the Japanese occupation), by A. G. Pringgodigdo; Perubahan Kabinet presidential menjadi kabinet parlementer (Transition from presidential to parliamentary (constitutional cabinet)), by A. G. Pringgodigdo; The development of Universitas Gadjah Mada, by Sardjito; Bangsa Indonesia seharusnya di kemudian hari dijadi bangsa yang besar (The Indonesians should be a great nation in the future), by Sardjito; and Kawi dan Kekawinan (Old Javanese language and Kakawinan), by P. J. Zoetmulder.

5. University of Indonesia. The Library of Congress has good exchange relations with the University of Indonesia as a result of arrangements made six years ago when the late President Supomo was the institution's head. I visited the school but on a holiday and an early closing of the school prevented my seeing the President.

6. BOSSCHA OBSERVATORY. Following a ride up into the highlands covered with rice fields, cinchona, tea plantations and forests where I saw the Tangkuban Prahua volcano, I stopped at the Bosscha Observatory on a high point in Lembang overlooking Bandung. There I met Mr. Bambang Hidayat who is now in charge of the Observatory (Observatorium Bosscha, Lembang, Java, Indonesia). Even though it was Sunday afternoon, he opened up the observatory and showed me their large telescope and how it works. It was my first experience in an observatory to see the actual operations of the mechanism. This observatory is participating in a significant way in the Geophysical Year because it is the only one located near the equator, and it is the best equipped one in the Southern Hemisphere.

Besides the telescope, we discussed the matter of exchange of publications. They publish: Annals of Bosscha Observatory, and Contributions of

Bosscha Observatory, and a booklet called A visit to the Bosscha Observatory--all of which are being sent to the Library of Congress.

He cited the problem of paying for certain publications they are particularly interested in: The Astronomical Society of Pacific leaflets and publications (675 18th Avenue, San Francisco, California); and Astrophysical Journal issued by the University of Chicago Press.

7. BIBLE SOCIETY. I discussed with Mr. Khouw of Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia (Bible Society in Indonesia) about the publications which are issued by the Society. He thought there were about 35 or 40 languages in Indonesia in which they have issued the Bible, the New Testament or parts of the Bible. One copy of each of these could be purchased and supplied to the Library of Congress by purchase. Exchange arrangements were not possible in this instance. In all there were five packages, including 30 different items in 30 different languages used here in Indonesia. Among the languages listed are: Indonesian, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Toba-Batak, Karo-Batak, Simalungun Batak, Angkola Batak, Toradja, Makassar, Sea-Dajak, Balinese, Timorese, Mentawai, Numfur, and many other languages in which either the Bible, the New Testament or portions of the scriptures have been printed.

8. COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS. A visit to the Hwa Siang Press, the largest bookdealer in Medan which handles Communist publications, showed that most of the publications were printed in Peking or Moscow and although they were in the Chinese, Indonesian and English languages, the principal subject was Communist China. There was no particular reason why Communist publications should be purchased in Medan because most everything that was on the many tables could be secured in Djakarta. What was in Medan had come by way of Djakarta. Two serial Communist publications which are published in Djakarta are: Djalan Baru, in Indonesian and (Democratic Daily News) in Chinese.

The bookdealer in Medan was told that the Communist publications would be in Djakarta, and that he should not send any unless requested to do so at some later time.

9. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF INDONESIAN CHURCHES. At the National Council of Indonesian Churches, 17 Teuku Umar, I met Mrs. M. Sorongan who supplied me with a number of mimeographed publications in English and Indonesian which have been written about the Protestant Church in Indonesia. These materials will give current data about trends, developments, and problems about the Christian churches in various parts of Indonesia. To cite a few titles, one can see that they are the kind of materials of value to a person doing research about the Christian church in this part of Southeast Asia:

The Protestant Evangelical Church of Timor  
Theological Education in Indonesia.  
Directory of non-Roman Religious Bodies in Indonesia.  
Indonesian Christian youth in changing community.  
Ecumenical advance in Indonesia.  
The Student Christian Movement in Indonesia.  
The Timor Church turns ten.  
The reformed churches in Indonesia.  
Indonesia in today's world.  
Mass movements in eastern Indonesia.  
A report of the Prapat Conference.



At the Indonesian Council of Churches I also secured a monthly publication in Indonesian entitled Berita D.G.I. (Madjalah Bulanan Dewan Geredja-Geredja di Indonesia) which gives news of the Indonesian churches. The Library of Congress will be placed on the mailing list, and in exchange the Council would appreciate anything in the field of religion.

The majority of the above publications were written by Winburn Thomas, a Presbyterian missionary who has lived in Indonesia for some years. He has returned to America and according to present plans will not be returning to Indonesia. It is open to question, according to Mrs. Sorongan, as to whether there will be much published in English in the future.

10. LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY. Perpustakaan Sedjarah Politik dan Social, or the Library of Political and Social History, located at Medan Merdeka Selatan 11 in Djakarta, was established by the Ministry of Education in 1952 as a gift of the Foundation for Cultural Cooperation between Netherlands, Indonesia, Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. It is financed by the Ministry of Education and is administratively under the Library Bureau of this Ministry.

The purpose of the Library is to be an academic tool for the study of history in its widest interpretation. It includes in its collection materials for the development of the last 200 years, the political history as well as the cultural, economic and social background against which the history of the world is projected.

At the present time the collection consists of 35,000 volumes, including books, bound volumes and pamphlets. Since the opening in 1952, an estimation of 20,000 volumes were added.

The Library is open to the general public. It is mainly used by government officials and university students, who are looking for material for their work or study. Graduate students can get assistance in locating materials for their theses. The Library is also active in obtaining and compiling bibliographies.

Before leaving, Miss Rusina Pamuntjak of the Library gave me a copy of their publication: A regional bibliography of social science publications - Indonesia.

11. INDONESIAN LIBRARY SCHOOL. At Medan Merdeka Selatan 11, in the same building of the Library of Political and Social History, is the Indonesian Library School, or Kursus Pendidikan Ahli Perpustakaan.

The Library School was opened in 1952 by the Ministry of Education to train students as assistant librarians. A two-year course of study was planned and is open to those possessing the High School Certificate. This appeared to be the only way to secure students for prospective library work as it was an unfamiliar field which offered no certainty of obtaining a satisfactory post. Beginning in 1960 the Library School will extend its course to three years.

The main objective is to train librarians for university, faculty, government, departmental, State, public and other libraries. The major subjects given are: bibliography, ordering, acquisition and book selection,

cataloging, reference, organization and administration of libraries, graphical, history of libraries.

Subsidiary subjects are: language, copyright law, cultural history, introduction to general knowledge.

Practice work: a period of two weeks after the first year of study and a period of two months after the second year. A paper on any subject related to library science is required before taking the final examination.

There have been about 60 graduates since the opening of the school. At present there are 75 students in the first and 40 students in the second year.

12. INDONESIAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OFFICE. The Kantor Bibliografi Indonesia, located at Medan Merdeka Selatan II, was opened by the Ministry of Education in 1953, with the task of recording all the books, periodicals and reports which are printed and published in Indonesia, with the exception of secret documents, and to issue a periodical recording the titles of these publications.

Indonesian publishers are requested to send in their new publications, but without the enforcements of a copyright law, and the lack of understanding from the side of the publishers, many new titles have to be located through announcements."

The name of the publication issued by this office is: Berita Bulanan Kantor Bibliografi Indonesia. (Monthly bulletin of the Bibliographic Office of Indonesia).

13. BERKALA. In Medan I met Mr. Mohammed Sharif Lubis, Acting Officer at the Military Historical Bureau of the Northern Sumatra Command, who told me that this Bureau publishes a very worthwhile military journal or periodical, entitled Berkala, Sedjarah Militer, "Untuk Batjaan Militer dan Umum. We discussed exchange arrangements, and he said he would be able to furnish all back issues of the publication (Vol. I, no. 4 being Sept. 17, 1958)! In exchange he would like to have Combat Forces, and if possible Military Review.

In order to be sure of delivery it was thought best that these materials should be sent both ways by the Consulate Pouch. Paul Miller of the Consulate agreed to this.

Within the North Sumatra Command there is a strong Historical Section, and from the periodical one could see that the articles are ones which will be of real value for the student interested in military affairs of Indonesia.

At the Military Historical Bureau Mr. Lubis gave me a complete file of Berkala, with the explanation that there are only seven issues in Vol. I because no issues of the publication appeared between March and September of 1958. Vol. II, no. 1 begins with the January 1959 issue.

The suggestion was made to Mr. Lubis that a short English summary be included with each article in the periodical as in Mimbar Indonesia.

14. INDONESIAN FOLKLORE? The matter of securing tape recordings of

indigenous poetry, folklore and folk music of Indonesia was discussed with Mr. Congelton, the Cultural Affairs Officer of the USIS. He did not know about the despatch which had been sent out last year, so I gave to him the number: CA-2346, March 24, 1958. He assured me he would get on to it and see that something was done.

15. BRaille PRESS FOR INDOONESIAN BLIND. In Djakarta I learned that a braille press was given to Indonesia by the American Foundation for the Overseas Blind. Now the Ministry of Education will be able to use this press to produce many more books in braille for the blind of Indonesia. Formerly all the books for the blind of Indonesia had to be made by manual methods. The braille books made by this new press will be sent to Bandung and other centers all over the archipelago operated by the Indonesian Association for the Blind under the Ministry of Social Affairs and some private groups. The press has been given the name of Anne Sullivan, Helen Keller's teacher, and apparently the idea of giving the press to Indonesia stemmed from Helen Keller's visit here in Indonesia some time ago.

16. FORD FOUNDATION PROJECT AT GADJAH MADA. At Jogjakarta, I met Prof. Louis Trippe, a professor of economics from the University of Wisconsin, and is now one of the Ford Foundation Project team teaching at Gadjah Mada University. (Address there is: Faculty of Economics, Gadjah Mada University)

Besides telling me generally about the project--which appeared to be similar to the Ford Project at Nommensen University in Medan, Sumatra, which I visited--he also told me of the job he had of setting up a small library dealing with economics for the Economics Department at the University. Very soon I realized that the answer to his problem was the Library of Congress printed card. Not knowing too much about them, he was glad to hear about the service and how these cards might be used. So instead of trying to catalog all of their books, he would buy two or three sets of LC cards and start a catalog that way. He plans to send the Card Division at the Library of Congress a list of the authors and titles of their books, possibly between 200 and 300.

17. WHILE IN INDONESIA Indonesia is a fabulous country, and during my travels on the islands of Sumatra and Java, many new experiences came to me. I will abstain from describing them, but be satisfied by merely noting them quickly: outstanding is the magnificent structure Borobudur, one of the world's great Buddhist sanctuaries built in the 8th century by Indians who settled in Indonesia; the beautiful island of Sumatra with an unusual view of Lake Toba, the rugged mountainous terrain, the brilliant green rice fields, the millions of palm trees, and the sandy shore line of western Sumatra when nearing Padang; the Batak villages up in the hill country in the vicinity of Brastagi; and the view of the famous Mt. Merapi, an active volcano which had its last eruption in 1954. Original plans had included the hill center of Bukittinggi, but information received at Padang from the military and civil police about the disturbances in Central Sumatra made it impossible to go to Bukittinggi.



## SARAWAK

The last time I was in Kuching, I stayed in a "longhouse" near the Government Rest House. But in the past few years many changes have taken place in Kuching: one of these changes being a large new hotel built by a wealthy Chinese in Indonesia who wants to invest a part of his wealth in places outside of Indonesia. It is named Aurora Hotel and with air-conditioned rooms the prices are quite high: 25 M\$ or \$8.35.

The time in Kuching, Sarawak, was very short, but by doing two days' work in one day's time, with the aid of Philip Jones of the British Information Service, and Mr. Chikto, an able young man at the BIS, considerable information was gathered about the available publications.

1. COMMERCIAL PUBLICATIONS. There is only one bookstore of any account in Kuching. It is called the Rex Bookstore. The manager, Mr. Francis Tan, brought to my attention two publications which have been issued by the local press in Kuching:

Bornean mammals, by E. Banks.

A naturalist in Borneo, by E. Banks.

There is not enough being published in Kuching to have a standing order with any assigned bookdealer. Mr. Tan is the man to contact when anything is wanted. Also, he will inform the Library of Congress when any books do appear.

I met Mr. Leong Ho Yuen at the Sarawak Vanguard Press. Here I found the Sibu commercial Directory, Sarawak (1955) published by Vanguard.

2. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS. The Government Printer, Mr. Goodwin, immediately supplied me with a list of the publications which he prints and distributes. The official distribution list was checked and the Library of Congress was on it for all their Sarawak publications. The following are the official documents obtainable at the Government Printing in Kuching:

### Annual Reports

Agriculture Annual Report, 1957.

Audit Annual Report, 1956.

Forest Annual Report, 1957.

Geological Survey Reports, 1949 and 1950.

Geological Survey Reports, 1951-1957.

Sarawak Annual Reports, 1956 and 1957.

Sarawak Boys' Home and the Prisons Department Annual Report, 1956.

Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei Supreme Court Reports, 1946-1951; 1952-1953; 1954-1955; 1956.

### Statistical Reports

Sarawak Trade and Customs Statistics for half-year 1st January to 30th June, 1957.

Sarawak Trade and Customs Annual Statistics, 1957.

### Geological Bulletins

Bulletin 1 The geology of the Colony of North Borneo, by M. Reinhard and E. Wenk.

Bulletin 2 Geological accounts of West Borneo, translated from the Dutch, edited by N. S. Haile.

### Geological Memoirs

Memoir 1 The geology and mineral resources of the Strap and Sadong Valleys, West Sarawak, including the Klinekang Range Coal, by N. S. Haile.

Memoir 2 The coal deposits and a summary of the geology of the Silimpon area, Tawau District, Colony of North Borneo, by P. Collenette.

Memoir 3 The geology and mineral resources of the Kuching-Lundu area, West Sarawak, including the Bau mining district, by G. E. Wilford.

Memoir 4 The geology and mineral resources of part of the Segama Valley and Darvel Bay area, Colony of North Borneo, by F. H. Fitch.

Memoir 5 The geology and mineral resources of the Kota Belud and Kudat area, Colony of North Borneo, by E. A. Stephens.

Memoir 6 The geology and mineral resources of the Jesselton-Kinabalu area, Colony of North Borneo, by P. Collenette (in press).

Memoir 7 The geology and mineral resources of the Lupar and Saribas valleys, West Sarawak, by N. S. Haile.

Memoir 8 The geology and mineral resources of Upper Rajang and adjacent areas, Sarawak, by H. J. C. Kirk.

Memoir 9 The geology and mineral resources of the Sandakan area, and parts of the Kinabatangan and Labuk Valleys, North Borneo, by F. H. Fitch (in press).

### Miscellaneous

Forest Trees of Sarawak and Brunei (F. G. Browne)

Fiscal Survey Report of Sarawak (T. H. Silcock)

Natural Resources of Sarawak (F. W. Roe)

Outlines of Sarawak History under the Brooke Rajahs 1839-1946

(A. C. Ward and D. C. White)

Sarawak and Its People (M. G. Dickson)

Sarawak Development Report 1957.

Sea Dayak Dictionary (N. C. Scott)

Sarawak Government Staff List 1958  
Sarawak Gazette (monthly)  
Sarawak Government Gazette (fortnightly)  
Vocabulary of English and Sarawak Land Dayak

Mr. Goodwin did point out that they do print some publications for Brunei at times but he has no authority to distribute the Brunei publications. These will have to be secured from the Government printer at Brunei.

3. SARAWAK TRIBUNE. At the Sarawak Press is published the only English newspaper in Sarawak, the Sarawak Tribune. Arrangements were made with Mr. E. Ghim Seng, the Manager, to send the paper to the Library of Congress beginning with the January 1, 1959 issue if at all possible. He thought this could be done, also, they would not be sent in weekly rolls, but instead in monthly flat packets.

The bill would be sent to the Order Division directly, and it would amount to about \$12. (U.S.) per year excluding postage. He will find out from the post office about how much the monthly packets will cost for mailing, and indicate this to the Order Division when the bill is sent.

4. CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. At the Chinese Chamber of Commerce I met Mr. Liao, Sheng, who has been the Secretary for over 10 years. He had two publications as issued by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce which he was willing to give to the Library of Commerce on exchange:

Kuching commercial yearbook of 1955.

(It is a bi-lingual publication in Chinese and English, which includes the general committee of the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce; Statistics on foreign exports by countries; the Sarawak import duties regulations; a long list of the merchants; biographical sketches; and short notes about the history, geography and education of Sarawak.)

Kuching business directory of Sarawak. (1951)

Includes the rules and regulations of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Liao will send three copies of the first book and one copy of the latter book to the Library of Congress. Also, he will include a list of the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. In exchange he would be interested in receiving the Southern Asia Accessions List.

5. COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. This agency of the Sarawak Government does issue a few publications which they will make available on exchange, none of which are handled by the Government printer, and hence are not on the Official List for Exchange. Mr. Morrison, the Director, will send to the Library of Congress the following materials, dealing with co-operatives in Sarawak:

Cooperation in Sarawak (a quarterly, in both English and Chinese issues.

Annual report.

Introducing to you the cooperative way for Sarawak,  
 (pamphlet in English, Chinese and Malay).



Malays of Sarawak awaken, a plan for the reconstruction of  
Malay economy and culture, by J. L. Noakes.  
The cooperative societies ordinances and rules.

In exchange for these Mr. Morrison would like to have anything which deals with cooperatives. Possibly duplicate books from the duplicate shelves might be sent, or government publications dealing with this subject.

6. SARAWAK LAND AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT. Mr. Murray, the Director of the Sarawak Land and Survey Department, was out and is about to retire, and the work is really being carried on by the Acting Director, Mr. J. E. Moule, whom I talked with about their maps but especially books dealing with place names, and a few other publications.

The list was checked and it is definite that the Library of Congress is on their distribution list for the maps which they produce. Mr. Tan, Bak Siang who has been with the Survey for some years, furnished me with a list of the maps which they have issued in the past, and which are in current preparation. The two new maps which will be available later in 1959 are Map of Sarawak and a Map of Sibu, both of which I saw in preparation in their final stages.

Mr. Moule had on his desk these books which ought to be checked at the Library of Congress:

Alphabetical lists of proper names: Malay, Sea Dayak (Iban). Land Dayak. Vol. 1. Issued by the Land Survey Dept. in 1934.

Alphabetical lists of proper names: Malay, Sea Dayak (Iban), Land Dayak. Vol. 2. Issued by the Land Survey Dept. in 1937.

A system of classification of Chinese surnames. Pt. I. arranged according to characters. Kuching, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, 1933.

..... 2nd ed., 1950.

Later in the day, at a Chinese dinner that night, I talked with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and he made available to me the next day, just before going to the airport, one copy of the 2nd ed. issued in 1950.

A publication entitled The land code, 1957 was also on Mr. Moule's desk. All of the material appears in the Gazette, but they do issue the information in a rough bound issue, which is far more useful than having to search through the Gazette. He would try to secure a copy and have it sent to the Library of Congress.

7. BORNEO LITERATURE BUREAU. Mr. Douglas Pearse, the Head of the Borneo Literature Bureau, also a Government Agency, told me about the plans which they have for future publications for the schools and general public. From what he said, it appears that it will be patterned after Balai Pustaka in Djakarta and the Burma Translation Society in Rangoon. They are just beginning, and no publications are available as yet. He understands that we are interested in receiving any publications dealing specifically with Borneo.

To aid him in building up a small working library on this area of Southeast

Asia, it is recommended that a set of the Southern Asia Accessions List, and if possible, a copy of my Southeast Asia bibliography.

8. RADIO TIMES OF SARAWAK. At Radio Sarawak, I met Peter Ratcliffe, the Director, and arrangements were made with him for the Library of Congress to receive the Radio Times of Sarawak, the English edition. He will try to send all back issues from the very first when the publication started in 1954, at the time of the founding of Radio Sarawak.

A tape recording interview was made on Radio Sarawak.

9. TOM HARRISSON. The Harrissons had me for a lunch at the Hotel, and besides renewing our acquaintance of six years ago, we talked about certain publications. I learned about his book which at that time was about to come off the press: World Within: a Borneo story (London, Cresset Press, 1959). It tells about the remarkable interior of Borneo as it was before the white man came, and with the Iban people living a remote, vivid and often violent way of life. It also tells about the experiences which the author had after he parachuted into Japanese-held Borneo. Also, as the Government Ethnologist, he told me about another book which is finally coming to light, Birds of Borneo as prepared by B. E. Smythies, the writer who did the work on the Birds of Burma (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd, 1953). When I was in Sarawak last time this book of Borneo birds was supposedly to appear a year from then, but it has taken until now to bring it about. It will surely appear within 1959.

Tom Harrisson, like others in that part of the world, has trouble securing American publications because of the exchange. Some periodicals he secures by exchange, but are a couple which he cannot secure in this way. If the Library of Congress could assist him in getting American Anthropologist and Archeology, as issued by the American Institute of Archaeology, it would be appreciated.

At the Sarawak Press it would be impossible to secure a complete back file of the Sarawak Tribune. It happens, however, that Tom Harrisson has a complete file of the daily at the Sarawak Museum library since all publications by law have to be deposited with him at the Museum. In this case, the back copies of the Tribune might be filmed in exchange for these two periodicals he needs.

10. WHILE IN SARAWAK. Through the thoughtfulness of Tom Harrisson and another Southeast Asia friend, Wilhelm Solheim, I was afforded the opportunity of going into the hinterland where we visited some archeological sites. Sarawak is intersected by long broad winding rivers, which twist and turn in all directions. While moving swiftly down the main stream on which Kuching is located, I saw that this country is largely mountainous and is covered with jungle--dense jungle right down to the water's edge. The trip to Santubong, a mountain of 2,658 feet in elevation, took about 1½ hours.

We talked about the village of Santubong looking at the houses, the people and the business district which consisted of three stores. The largest and best store was a good reminder of the old "country store" which seemed to have everything from shirts to peanuts: including American products--Parker pens, Colgate toothpaste, and Lucky Strike cigarettes.

On the return trip, we visited two archaeological sites where they had

been working. I know very little about archeological techniques but I could see the value of what they were doing in order to determine the history of what must have happened in this area thousands of years ago. For one thing, there was metal slag over large areas, indicating that the people who lived in this area now covered with thick jungle must have had a large smelting industry of some kind.

We were told about the monkeys which came down to the river bank at times to feed on the tender shoots. All the way down we kept a look out but saw nothing; on the way back, we luckily saw two monkeys which appeared to be a male and a female. They were a rare type with the long nose, the name of which I forget, but which are extremely delicate and have never been kept for very long in any zoo because apparently zoologists do not know enough about their dietary habits.

Tom Harrison showed me a series of kodachrome movies entitled The Borneo Story at the Museum. Each film has an attractive title and they deal with various aspects of Borneo life. The series as made with Hugh Gibbs has been used extensively on the TV in England, and to some extent in America. One of the series "Birds' Nest Soup," won the Cannes Film Festival Grand Prize in 1958. The one about the customs and life of the Iban people was exceedingly interesting to me. There are six films in the series.



### NORTH BORNEO

The trip from Kuching to Jesselton was like riding on a "milk plane," for it stopped everywhere along the line. I left Kuching at about 10:30 a.m. and did not arrive at Jesselton until about 4:00 p.m.

Mr. James Dinwiddie of the British Information Service met me at the airport and took me to the Jesselton Hotel, a Chinese hotel and the most reasonable place in town, and yet it had very high rates. Mr. Dinwiddie is the person who really made my stay those few days really enjoyable, and aided me immeasurably in my official duties.

Jesselton is a town which had developed along one main street extending along the shoreline. As one drives along that street, the South China Sea is in full view. I saw the scores and scores of cheaply built frame houses which are erected on stilts or piles between the roadway and the sea. When the tide is out, the ground beneath the houses is a mucky mud with all kinds of debris here and there--in some cases very large amounts of it; then when the tide comes in, water is everywhere under the houses. My but it was a congested area when everyone had their washing hanging out, the lines going in every possible direction. Here was another way of life.

Looking in another direction one has a view of Mount Kinabalu, with an elevation of 13,455 feet, said to be the highest mountain peak in Southeast Asia (this I have not fully verified). This Mount to the natives of the region, the Dusuns, is a very sacred place: obsessed with superstitions, this is the mountain from which the spirits of the dead depart to the life hereafter.

1. COMMERCIAL PUBLICATIONS. At the one principal bookstore in Jesselton, Tim & Ed Co., P. O. Box 4, the manager, Mr. Timothy C. D. Tseng, informed me again of what others had told me: that there was very little published in Jesselton by the commercial press. However, after prodding with certain questions, he did turn up a number of publications which I purchased:

Makan Siap, table tales of North Borneo, by Maxwell Hall. Capitol, Labuan, Foo Tong Chai, n.d. Printed in Hongkong by Shum Shing Printing Co., 23 Ship Street.

Consists of 24 stories as told by various persons of the British East India Co. of their experiences in North Borneo, before the Chartered Company's Territory became a British Colony.

Labuan story, memoirs of a small island near the coast of Borneo, by Maxwell Hall. Jesselton, Chung Nam Printing Co., 1 Australia Place, 1958.

Historical account of this tiny island from the days of the Sultan of Brunei to the time when it became a part of the British Empire in the days of Queen Victoria, over 100 years ago. Stories of pirates, the ways that treaties were made with Sultans, and many experiences of those associated with the British East India Co.

A tragedy of Borneo, 1941-45. Brunei, Printed at Brunei Press, Kuala Belait, State of Brunei. Privately published by G. S. Carter, 1958.

A booklet about the Kinabalu National Memorial Park Project, includes chapters on: Historical background; The agricultural potential of the Ranau District; The wild life of Kinabalu; Services reconnaissance detachment.

Another book he called to my attention was:

The making of a vagabond, by Alfred Kong. Hongkong, China viewpoints, P. O. Box K-5271, 1958.

Story of a Chinese who was in Communist China for a number of years and then escaped, and is now a refugee in Kuching, Sarawak.

2. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. In connection with official documents, I talked with W. A. Spradbrow, the Government Printer. The North Borneo Government does not issue too much, but after checking the list for the Official Gazette, and the Annual Reports of the various departments, the Library of Congress was on their distribution list. Upon inquiring about other publications, it was disclosed that the Government Department might have the Printing Office print a publication but the Government Printing Office was not given the right to distribute them. For example, one of the most valuable publications which he printed--trade statistics, estimates of revenue and expenditures--was distributed only by the Secretariat.

In pursuit of these fugitive publications which the Government Printer could not send to the Library of Congress, we went to see "Wendell" Wilkey (Wendell being a nickname which had been given to him years ago during the war). I had met Wilkey the night before at a dinner so we knew each other. I told him about the Library of Congress's desire to secure this Trade statistics publication. The official distribution list was checked and the Library of Congress was lacking. It was put on immediately and so we ought to receive this document from now on. It is probably more important than the Gazette.

3. NORTH BORNEO NEWS. At the office of the North Borneo News and Sabah Times I met the editor, Donald Stevens. This is the only daily newspaper published in North Borneo, and even though it is only a four-page paper, it is valuable for its local news, and announcements. Arrangements were made with Mr. Stevens to have this paper come to the Library of Congress by exchange. In return, the Library of Congress will send their Information Bulletin, the Annual Report, and the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal. The Information Bulletin was of special interest to him for possible items he could reprint in his paper.

4. RADIO SABAH. At Radio Sabah I was requested by Mr. Dimwiddie to make a recording. While there, I saw other publications which should be in the Library of Congress. The North Borneo Civil Service Staff List was another one of those stray publications which are not given general distribution. Steps were taken through Dimwiddie and Wilkey to secure the current issue and future issues of this publication.

At the British Information Office arrangements were made with Mr. Dimwiddie and Mr. Brooks for the Library of Congress to receive:

Radio Sabah calling. Jesselton, Radio Sabah. (Vol. 4, no. 3--  
February 1-15, 1959)9

Besides listing programs in the three languages some notes  
of locale importance are included.

5. BRUNEI PUBLICATIONS. Airline schedules and pressure of time prevented  
me from going to Brunei, but steps were taken at long range to secure these  
publications for the Library of Congress:

Salam is a three-language--Malay, English and Chinese--weekly news-  
paper for Shell employees in North Borneo. This will come to the  
Library of Congress on exchange.

The Borneo Bulletin, is an independent weekly newspaper, published  
each Saturday at the Brunei Press, P. O. Box 69, Kuala Belait.  
The editor is Ralph Shaw. The issue I saw--Vol. 7, no. 11 of  
March 14, 1959--had 18 pages and was full of information about  
that region. For example, the headline was: "Constitution  
delegation off today: Sultan expected to address people before  
departure." (Note: The Sultan of Brunei is seeking a new con-  
stitution which would require that Britain surrender its powers  
in the oil-rich state of Brunei. Under the proposed constitution  
Sir Omar would be executive chief and all executive authority in  
Brunei would be in his name.)

A letter was written to Mr. Shaw inquiring about The Borneo Bulletin.  
Mr. Geoffrey Kerr replied to me in Manila, stating that the annual sub-  
scription was M\$32. Also, bound volumes of the back issues would cost  
M\$100 each for the years 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958; and 1953 was M\$50.

A purchase order No. 1435W, and a letter, both dated April 9, were  
sent to Mr. Kerr for an annual subscription to the Borneo Bulletin, re-  
questing that the subscription begin with January 1, 1959, if at all  
possible.

No order was placed for the back issues in bound volumes but the  
information was relayed to the Order Division.



## PHILIPPINES

By the middle of March I arrived in the Philippines, the last Southeast Asia country on my itinerary. This time I planned to see not just Manila, but also Baguio to the north, and Dumaguete, Cebu and Iloilo in the Central Visaya Islands. While in the archipelago, I was to learn at first hand that during the past five years, over 700 industrial firms have been established in the Philippines with a total investment of nearly 400 million pesos (U.S. \$200 million), giving employment to 48,000 new workers; that the National Economic Council of the Philippines anticipates new employment for about 165,000 industrial workers annually between 1959 and 1962; that the number of agricultural laborers rose from 29 per cent in 1953 to 40 per cent in 1956; that over 100 new rural banks were established in the Provinces; and yet, notwithstanding these encouraging factors, inflation has reduced drastically the purchasing value of the peso, and bribery and corruption are most common.

1. ADVOCATE BOOK SUPPLY -- BOOKDEALER. When talking with Mr. Pedro Ayuda and his sister who share their book business, I looked at their files carefully which revealed two points: that the files were kept in very good shape, but that not too many items had been sent to the Library of Congress during the past year to 18 months. I spoke to him very plainly as to how he could improve his services to the Library of Congress. I told him that I had made the decision to continue with his services, only with these precautionary measures: That he would be on a kind of probation through the rest of 1959, during which time he should make every effort to strengthen his services to the Library of Congress: by securing as many books as possible; by routing out as many periodical titles as were available; by taking care that the purchase order is followed carefully.

Another item of business discussed was giving new purchase orders for subscriptions to new serial publications:

Comment. (Manila) 1437W  
The Philippine tax journal. (Manila) 1438W  
Philippine association business review. (Manila) 1439W  
The Philippine statistician. (Manila) 1440W  
The journal of history. (Manila) 1441W  
Bulletin of the Philippine historical association. (Manila) 1442W  
The private school journal. (Manila) 1443W

With reference to these new serials, the request was made to secure all back issues of each periodical if possible. Furthermore, the annual subscription prices plus the price for the back issues should be sent directly to the Order Division as soon as possible.

Some time ago the Library of Congress had placed a purchase order for the two serial publications listed below, and they have been coming to the Library of Congress on a subscription basis. I have made arrangements now to have them come by exchange, and therefore requested Ayuda to have the subscriptions cancelled in 1960 when they expire.

Central Bank economic indicators. (Manila) 9819Z  
Central Bank statistical bulletin. (Manila) 051W

The serials, periodicals and newspapers for which subscriptions are still in force include these titles:

The evening news. (Manila) 3019Z  
The Manila daily bulletin. (Manila)e 3018Z  
The Philippine free press. (Manila) 3023Z  
Manila times. (Manila) 3020Z  
Philippine studies. (Manila) 8352Z  
Sugar news. (Manila) 325Y  
Sunday chronicle. (Manila) 3017Z  
Bagong buhay. (Manila) 3015Z  
Philippine journal of education. (Manila) 3750Z

To help the bookdealer, I set down certain procedures which will improve their activity and service for the Library of Congress:

1. To make monthly rounds to the Manila bookstores in order to catch titles which might not appear in the normal manner of catalogs and lists from publishers.
2. To be careful not to send books or serials issued by government agencies. If they do send them to the Library of Congress, we will send them back. Only when they receive a specific request from the Library of Congress to buy a government document should he go ahead and buy it.
3. To follow the blanket order exactly with reference as to the subject fields in which we desire materials; also, to make sure that the multiple copies sent are correct.
4. To inform us of new serial titles by sending a sample copy.
5. To place no order for any other serials unless the Library of Congress sends a purchase order for a new title.
6. To list volume and number when back copies of a periodical are sent to the Library of Congress.
7. To keep a 3 x 5 card file of all materials sent to the Library of Congress. This file should start with the past two years by transferring the information from their voucher file.
8. To send a carbon of each voucher to Dr. e Frei, the Advisor on Philippine Publications.
9. To send to us from time to time a list of titles of Filipiniana non-current imprints.
10. To inform us of any government publications which are issued in mimeographed form, and which are not from the Bureau of Printing.

The following books were privately printed items which the dealer was sent recently:

Filipino struggle for intellectual freedom and other essays on

Philippine life and thought, by Leopoldo Y. Yabes. Quezon City, n. p., 1959. 140 p.

Critique of Rizal's concept of a nation, by Cesar Adib Majul. Diliman (Quezon City), n. p., 1959? vii, 50 p.

2. ADVISOR FOR PROCUREMENT OF PHILIPPINE PUBLICATIONS. Because of illness over the past six years, Dr. Ernest Frei had to resign some years ago as the Library of Congress Advisor for the Procurement of Philippine Publications. I talked over the matter with him again this time, and he is willing to accept the love-task once again. I feel fortunate in this acceptance because Dr. Frei brings a wealth of experience with and knowledge of Filipino books. He also knows Tagalog and will be able to work with the bookdealer in checking as to what is being sent and what is not being sent to the Library of Congress. Like the other Advisors in the other Southeast Asia countries, he will be given a copy of the Purchase Order, and full particulars of the instructions to the dealer will be made known to him.

3. EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS. There have been many changes in the location of various government offices. From what I understand and what I saw out at Quezon City, there will be in the coming years a great exodus of government offices out to Quezon City where plans are to have them located out there instead of in crowded Manila.

This morning when I paid a call at the Bureau of Public Libraries, I found that it has been moved a third time. In 1948 when Rodriquez was the Librarian, it was located in the old Bilibid prison; in 1953 when Montilla was the Librarian, it was located in an old building in another part of Manila; and now, with another Rodriquez, Ernesto Rodriquez, the Librarian, it is located in the same buildings where the Department of Foreign Affairs was located in 1948. The very building in which I conferred with Mr. Africa, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, about the treaty arrangements for an Exchange of Official Publications, is the building in which the National Library has its Filipiniana Collection.

This is the first time I had met Ernesto Rodriquez, and I found him well informed and interested in the problem of the exchange of government publications. The matter was discussed with him and two other persons in their Exchange Division: Mrs. Rizalina F. Rosal and Mrs. Adelfa C. Cagua. We all agreed that the principal difficulty was that there was no central government documents depot where all government publications are stocked. It is only with difficulty that they themselves secure one copy for their library let alone other copies for exchange purposes.

The question was raised by Rodriquez as to whether or not the United States documents are being sent direct to the National Library or to some other depository. It was my impression that the materials were to be sent by Smithsonian direct to the Bureau of National Libraries and not to other government agencies.

He also said that many government agencies are sending their publications directly to the Library of Congress, and he wanted to know if he should put forth effort to secure these documents and have them sent to the Library of Congress, thus duplicating the work.



I have almost come to the conclusion that the only way the Library of Congress can be sure that it will be able to secure the publications of each and every government agency is to have a separate contact with each agency, possibly its publications unit, and have a series of separate exchange arrangements. Certainly the present plan does not work. I feel sure that the direct approach to each Department would be far more rewarding.

This experience is a good illustration: I had received a letter from the Library of Congress giving a reference to a book which was wanted by a reader doing research on a topic related to the Philippines. The title was General educational policies, 1955-1957. The imprint stated that it was printed by a commercial firm in Quezon City, but because the title sounded to me like an official government document, I went off to the Department of Education, which I thought was the obvious place to get it.

The person in the publication section said they did not have this because it was a commercial publication put out by a private publisher, and he did not think it was a government document. I expressed the opinion that I thought it was a government publication merely printed outside, as I had experienced in other countries. Well, maybe so, but he did not have it. The next inquiry was to see if they had it in their Departmental library. Escorted to the library, I found the book which indicated on the title page that it was a Report of the Board of National Education. The trail was getting warmer now as we made tracks to the Board of National Education, which fortunately was in the same building.

Thinking that I had the publication almost in hand, a new difficulty appeared. I was in the right room, and the people there knew the book, and also where copies were kept, but no one could give it to me--not even for the Library of Congress--because the head man was out and would be out the entire day. I would have to come back tomorrow. That would be impossible because I was leaving tomorrow on the boat; so what about another person giving it to me? No. No. They could not do that because they did not have authority!! Tactfully I asked for a "big shot" from a neighboring office. When he appeared the request was rephrased again for him. He too was tied and just did not have the authority to give me the book without the nod of the man in charge.

My last resort finally worked. What about my writing a letter to this head man with all authority requesting the book for the Library of Congress, and thus give protection to the person giving me the book. Well, yes, he replied, that might work, but he still hesitated. But the wall was beginning to crumble, so quietly I asked if a secretary was at hand to whom I could dictate the letter. So the letter was dictated, typed and I signed it. **THEN THE BOOK WAS RECEIVED.**

The reader for whom it was originally secured, and the many others who might use it, will never know some of the smooth, quiet talking it took to secure this government publication, printed by a private printer and later kept in a locked cabinet.

With such an experience to secure this book, as the car whizzed out to my next appointment at the University of the Philippines, I was rather anxious to see what this particular book had to talk about. This is what I found:

General educational policies, a report of the Board of National

Education, 1955-1957. Quezon City, Phoenix Press, 1958. 514 p.

The actual text of the report is only 30 pages long, and 13 lengthy appendices, which include some rather valuable documents, comprise more than 475 pages. The report itself includes information about the supervision of Chinese schools in the Philippines; the formulation of educational objectives; the revision of the Philippine educational program; the report of the Committee on Alien Schools. In the appendices are documents of high interest to an educator: The elementary school as the "university of the masses"; Improving higher education in the Philippines; Role of different languages in the Philippine schools; and Act no. 1425, to include in the curricula of all schools, public and private, courses on the life, works and writings of Jose Rizal, the Filipino national hero.

4. DIVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION. At the Division of Adult Education I received the materials which they had assembled for the Library of Congress. Also, I met the Chief of the Division, Mr. Miguel B. Goffurd, the Assistant Chief, Mr. Artemio C. Vizconde, and the Publications Secretary, Mr. Q. Ortega.

The four large packages contained about 150 items, books and pamphlets, in English and various languages of the Philippines. A few of the English titles cited below will show that the job of literacy is an integral part of the program:

Launching the literacy program. (CS-5)  
Functional literacy in the Philippines.  
In a year--progress report on functional literacy, 1957.  
Organization of literacy education. Leadership training series. 1.  
Curriculum for continuing education for new literatesa (CS-4)  
Evaluating the Iloilo community school program.  
Leadership training for community education.  
Handbook of adult education in the Philippines.  
Barrio organization and improvement.  
Further strengthening the adult education program as an essential service in community development.  
Strengthening the instructional program of the Philippines community school. (LTS-6)  
The revised Philippine educational program. (LTS-10)  
Competencies in the administration and supervision of the Philippine community school. (LTS-9)  
President Garcia's program of government. (LTS-11)  
President Garcia's second austerity speech.  
Filipino family life (concepts, patterns, practices)a  
Basic postulates of our educational system.  
San Guillermo looks ahead.  
Meeting some of our youth problems.  
Annual report of the Division of Adult Education for the school year, 1957-1958.  
Dagiti Madaydayawa Pilipino; great Filipinos (Pampango), vols. 1 & 2.

Besides the few monographs listed above, the Division also issues a few serials which are circulated far and wide among the teachers in the Philippine school system:

Philippine community school bulletin.

The community in action (English, Hiligaynon, and other languages).

The eager and speedy way in which these materials were assembled at the Division of Adult Education, indicated to me that the fault of the international exchange program is not at the grass roots level, but further on up the line. What is basically needed is a person located at some central assembly point who would have as one of his particular responsibilities that of contacting each government Division or Bureau in every Department of the entire Government by going in person to secure the publications issued by the respective agencies. It is a matter of simple, personal contact between an assembly point and each government agency producing publications.

5. BUREAU OF PRINTING. One of the important appointments today was the one at the Bureau of Printing because I wanted to do what I could to break this wall which prevents the Library of Congress from securing all the official publications issued in the Philippines. Here I met Mr. Mariano Ledesma, the Director; Eusebio Narcisco, the Assistant Director; and Mr. Naciancena Felix, Administrative Assistant.

After stating the purpose I had in visiting them, they supplied me with a newly printed list of the Price list of public documents and books for sale in the Bureau of Printing (corrected to March 1, 1959). The list is well designed, and where explanations are necessary (e.g. The official gazette), they are clearly stated.

At the present time they send 200 copies of these publications to the Bureau of National Libraries for the purpose of the international exchange and the Library of Congress ought to secure these publications through this channel. The above Price list will be sent to the Library of Congress so that it might be checked against our holdings, and see if there are any missing items.

All three men told me one other corollary fact: that besides these publications which are sold to the public and sent to the National Library for exchange purposes, they print a good number for various government agencies but which are sent back to the issuing agency because they have no authority to retain them for distribution in any form. Furthermore, these materials, which are not included on the Bureau of Printing price list, are NOT sent to the National Library for exchange purposes.

To illustrate: I had in my brief case a short list of three items issued by the Central Bank, and the National Policy Association, and none of these were at the Bureau of Printing nor were they at the National Library, but the only place they could be secured--if still in print--was at the issuing agency. This is the crux of the international exchange problem: there is no central stocking or distribution point of ALL government publications--those issued by the Bureau of Printing and the various government agencies. I see no other way than to have contact with each agency.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES. On one of my first evenings in Manila the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines had a special supper meeting. I had been asked to speak to them about "Acquiring materials from Southeast Asia for the Library of Congress." Before the evening was over they bestowed an honor upon me which I shall prize a long time: that of unanimously electing me an honorary member of the Society.



Among the persons at the meeting was an old friend of mine, General Bernardo, who--typical of his nature--had some publications to give to me for the Library of Congress. All of them pertain to the Bibliographical Society:

News Letter of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines.

It has been issued monthly since no. 1 appeared on October 26, 1958. A complete file of six numbers was provided, October, 1958-March, 1959. This publication, besides endeavoring to bind the Society members closer together, features valuable information of current bibliographical interest. Furthermore, it cites data about Filipiniana items.

Minutes of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines.

The complete set of the minutes of the Society comprises an account of the proceedings since the body was organized on February 24, 1951. These minutes will have a great deal of valuable information as to what has been done within the past decade to promote bibliographical research and bibliographical publications. For example, the minutes include the reports of the Editorial and Publications Committee of the Bibliographical Society--which Committee is concerned with a Bibliographic Handbook, a Rizal Bibliography, a Documents Checklist, and other valuable projects.

Bibliographies of Southeast Asia and the Pacific Areas, by Ernest J. Frei. Quezon City, Bibliographical Society of the Philippines, 1958. 33 p. (Occasional Papers, No. 1, January, 1958.)

Presents, in a well organized manner, which holds one's interest, the materials contained in five bibliographies in three sections: three bibliographies dealing with Southeast Asia and the Far East; another on the Pacific Area; and a third one on the mainland of Southeast Asia.

7. INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. I was disappointed that it was not possible to see Fred Riggs, who is now a consultant at the Institute of Public Administration, because he was away from Manila. At the same time I was pleased to meet Miss Concordia Sanchez, a librarian of some standing in the Philippines who now heads the library at this Institute.

The Institute was established in 1952 as an integral part of the University of the Philippines under a contract between the University of Michigan and the University of the Philippines. The project is jointly financed by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States and PhilCUSA (Philippine Council for United States Aid), which is now a part of the National Economic Council. Established as a center for research, information, and professional training in public administration, the Institute has produced a variety of valuable publications. Having visited the Institute in 1953, only a few months after it was established, I was quite surprised at the strides which have been taken to produce so many valuable publications of a reference nature in such a relatively short period. I have divided into two parts the large stack of publications given to me by Miss Sanchez, in this manner:

First, there are those studies which are designed primarily for researchers and government officials:

The Philippine Journal of Public Administration.

Published quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October. Vol! 1, no. 1--January, 1957. Carries articles dealing with political science, economics, and government administration, a great number of them written by Filipinos. Also, special issues appear, like the one on Local Government, vol! 3, no. 1, January, 1959.

Public Administration in the Philippines, by Edwin O. Stene and associates. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1955. 415 p. (Studies in Public Administration, no. 2).

Written by a large team of Filipino and American staff members of the Institute, with the object to describe the principal features and characteristics of government administration in the Philippines. It has already proved its worth as a principal reference by students at the Institute.

The Bureaucracy in the Philippines, by Onofre D. Corpuz! Manila, 1957. 268 p. (Studies in Public Administration, no. 4).

An historical account of the evolution of the bureaucracy in the Philippines, showing how the Spanish regime centralized the political life of the numerous native communities, and how the American colonial administration established a modern civil service. A closing chapter deals with "The Philippine Civil Service: 1935-1955". A bibliographical list and good index closes the study.

A Survey of Local Government in the Philippines, by John H. Romani and M. Ladd Thomas. Manila, 1954. 151 p.

The product of an actual field survey conducted in a number of cities, provinces, and barrios as representative of local government in various parts of the archipelago.

The Relationship of Local and National Government in the Philippines, A Proposed Program for Achieving Greater Local Autonomy, by Lloyd M. Short. Manila, 1955. 72 p.

Presents specific steps which could and should be taken to apply the basic principles of government with the objective of greater local autonomy.

Philippine City Charters! with a Suggested Uniform Charter!Law, by Roy H. Owsley and Associates. Manila, 1956. 176 p.

Written by a specialist on municipal administration, it presents a very detailed program for "municipal government" for all the 28 chartered cities in the Philippines, with a complete outline of all responsibilities of each office and department.

Papers in Demography and Public Administration (revised), by Amos H. Hawley. Manila, 1954. 88 p.

Discusses the impact of population movements or factors on government administration, on the land use pattern, and the fertility of urban and rural areas.

The Office of the Philippine President, Organization and Function, by John H. Romani. Manila, 1954. 31 p. plus charts.

An examination of the functions and responsibilities of the Office of the President in its assistance to the Chief Executive.

The Philippine Presidency, by John H. Romani. Manila, 1956. 237 p.

A sequel to the former study of the Office of the President with its agencies and bureaus which clustered about the President. An inquiry into the presidency itself, with reference to its origins, powers, authority, politics, and responsibilities.

Observations on Various Phases of Local Government and Local Government and Local Autonomy in the Philippines, by Clarence C. Ludwig. Manila, 1956. 70 p.

Deals with topics treating barrio council elections, community development programs, city charters, local self-government.

Papers and Proceedings. First National Conference of Government Training Officers on Education and Training of Public Servants for Effective Administration. (Manila, 1957. 69 p.)

Besides the 17 papers, the program of the Baguio Conference and the complete list of those who attended are included.

Second, the Institute has produced some voluminous works of a substantial reference nature which will be of value to researchers in almost every field of study dealing with the Philippines, and certainly a real asset to libraries.

Index to Philippine Periodicals. First Annual Cumulation. October 1955-September 1956, edited by Maxima M. Ferrer. Manila, 1956. 459 p.

Brings together the periodical literature taken from 57 selected periodicals published in the Philippines. The items are arranged in a dictionary style whereby one can locate the desired item either by the author's name, the title of the article, or by the subject. Preceding the entries is a three page list of the periodicals indexed.

Index to Philippine Periodicals, Second Annual Cumulation, October 1956-September 1957. Vol. 2, 1957, edited by Maxima M. Ferrer and Dolores D. Sadang. Manila, 1957. 670 p.

Union List of Serials of Government Agency Libraries of the Philippines, compiled by Concordia Sanchez, and others. Manila, 1955. 623 p.

The product of Inter-Departmental Reference Service of the Institute, it provides a consolidated record of serial publications now available in the various government agency libraries. The list comprises a complete documentation of over 5400 serial titles in 45 libraries in the Philippines. The compilation is strong in periodicals on statistics, economics, agriculture, science, technology, medicine, public health, law, political science, and education. One very valuable feature for the student of the Philippines is the 15-page list of titles of Philippine serials.

Union List of Serials of Government Agency Libraries of the Philippines. Supplement. January 1955-December 1956. Compiled by Maxima M. Ferrer and others. Manila, 1957. 372 p.



List of Philippine Government Publications, 1945-1958. Part I. Com-  
piled by Andrea C. Ponce and Jacinta C. Yanco, Manila, 1959. 132 p.  
 Includes the publications of government agencies under the  
 Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Department  
 of Commerce and Industry, the Department of Education and the  
 Department of Labor. Lists the reports, periodicals, series  
 and miscellaneous publications in each agency.

Ramon Magsaysay, a Bibliography, compiled by the Staff of the  
Library. Manila, 1957. 185 p.

A bibliographical tool which will provide the student of  
 Philippine government and politics with data about the late  
 Filipino President as drawn primarily from newspapers, weekly  
 supplements, plus some journals, pamphlets and books.

At the Institute of Public Administration Library I secured copies of:

Association of Special Libraries of the Philippine Bulletin.  
Manila. Quarterly. Vol. 4, no. 1--March, 1958. Volumes 1-3  
were mimeographed; vol. 4 was printed. Managing editor, c/o  
Institute of Public Administration Library, P. Faura St., Manila.  
 One of the best sources to learn about the libraries in Manila,  
 the collections of books dealing with the Philippines, and  
 projects in progress at various libraries.

The Institute, besides producing these aids to research, has many other  
 services: by providing educational opportunities with a four-year full fledged  
 curriculum for present and prospective government workers; by establishing an  
 "in-service training" program; by maintaining a well equipped library; by  
 cooperating with other government departments to provide an efficient inter-  
 departmental reference service; and by making available members of the Insti-  
 tute to aid government agencies in a given problem.

Besides these general services to improve government administration,  
 there is one particular service related specifically to Southeast Asia. By  
 means of one-year scholarships to officials and graduate students in neighbor-  
 ing countries, the Institute has been reaching out into other parts of  
 Southeast Asia. For the past six years (since 1953), persons from Thailand,  
 Indonesia, Burma, Malaya, Hongkong and also Formosa have received training in  
 governmental administration.

8. INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE. At the Institute of National  
 Language I had a very fruitful conversation with Mr. Rufino Alejandro, the  
 assistant director of the Institute. Here is one instance where the Library  
 of Congress received some of the Institute's publications through the inter-  
 national exchange channel but there were a number which had not been received.  
 Arrangements were made which I think will insure Library of Congress's receipt  
 of future publications from this Institute.

Among the publications which were presented to me for the Library of  
 Congress was a most interesting brochure entitled Kundiman by Jose Rizal,  
 which describes the ancient Tagalog language which was written in a script,  
 and then gives Rizal's poem "Kundiman" in this ancient Tagalog script to-  
 gether with the English translation, and modern Tagalog. The prefatory and  
 introductory remarks were by Rufino Alejandro and Tage U. H. Ellinger.

Other publications of the Institute dealing with various aspects of the Tagalog language or writings in Tagalog are these:

Patres patriae (Mga Ama ng Bayan), by Antonio D. G. Mariano.  
Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1950. (vol. VII, No. 3, March 1949)  
Tagalog.

Mga Katawagan sa Pagsasaka (Farming terms), by P.B.P. Pineda.  
Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1954. Paper no. 8, June, 1954.  
English-Tagalog.

Descriptive linguistics applied to Tagalog, by R. S. Pittman; English.  
Ang pagtuturo ng balarila sa mataas na paaralan at sa kolehiyo, by  
Benigno Zamora. Tagalog.

Ang pagtuturo ng panitikan sa mataas na paaralan at sa kolehiyo, by  
Genoveva Edroza Matute. Tagalog.

Ang folklore o kaalamang-bayan sa Pilipinas, by E. Arsenio Manuel.  
Tagalog. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1957. (Papers nos. 11-14.  
Sept. 1958).

Tagalog na pansalitaan (Conversational Tagalog), by Fernando L.  
Samonte. Manila, Institute of National Language, 1957. (Paper no.  
15. October, 1957). English-Tagalog.

Mga salin sa Tagalog ng Ultimo adios, by Jose Rizal. Manila, Bureau  
of Printing, 1958. (Paper no. 16. October, 1957). Tagalog.

Ang saligang-batas sa Wikang Pilipino. Manila, Surian ng Wikang  
Pambansa, 1957. (Paper no. 17. October, 1957). Tagalog.

Terms and expressions having reference to teaching..., by Amparo R.  
Buhain. Manila, Institute of National Language, 1958. (Paper mp.  
18. March 1958). English-Tagalog.

Selected vocabulary lists (arithmetical, biological, parliamentary,  
etc.). Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1958. (Paper no. 19. August,  
1958). English-Tagalog.

The inflection and syntax of Maranao verbs, by Howard McKaughan.  
Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1958.

An analytical linguistic study of a language spoken by  $\frac{1}{4}$   
million people in the Province of Lanao on the Island of  
Mindanao.

Dahong Pang-alaala sa Kinggo ng Wikang Pilipino, Agosto 13-19, 1958.  
Maynila, Kawanihan ng Palimbagang Bayan, 1958.

Includes discussions of these topics: The national language  
problem; The anniversary of the language; Tagalog as the  
common national language of the Filipinos; Why Tagalo is the  
basis of the Filipino language. A word list concludes the  
pamphlet.

The Institute has two publications which are already in the press or are  
about to go to press:

The Historical Development of the Philippine National Language, by Ernest Frei. Special Paper, to be ready in 1959.

A PhD thesis prepared at the Hartford Theological Seminary.

The English-Tagalog Dictionary. To be published in 1959.

When published, it will be the largest and the most comprehensive Tagalog dictionary ever published.

9. INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. At the Institute of Science and Technology on Herran Street, I met the Head of the Publications Unit, Mr. Mauro Garcia. The Philippine Journal of Science is issued by this Institute, and is being sent to the Library of Congress. After our holdings are checked, if any missing issues are wanted, they will be supplied. All pre-war issues are lost; only postwar issues are available.

The following publications were received, first this series of monographs:

Check list of the ants (Hymenoptera: formicidae) of Asia, by J. W. Chapman and S. R. Capco. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1951. 327 p. (Monograph no. 1)

Notes on Philippine mosquitoes, XVI. Genus tripteroides, by F. E. Bañas and Adela Ubaldo-Pagayon. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1952. 198 p. (Monograph no. 2)

A revision of the Indo-Malayan fresh-water fish genus Rasbora, by Martin R. Brittan. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1954. 224 p. (Monograph no. 3)

Securing aquatic products in Siaton Municipality, Negros Oriental Province, Philippines, by Donn V. Hart. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1956. 84 p. (Monograph 4)

An ecological study of the kouprey, Novibos sauveli (Urbainè), by Charles H. Wharton. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1957. 111 p. (Monograph no. 5)

Fern flora of the Philippines, by Edwin B. Copeland. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1958. 191 p. (Monograph no. 6)

A selected bibliography on malaria in the Philippines, by David Walker. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1953. 41 p.

The role of science in the Philippines. Manila, Science Foundation of the Philippines, 1954. 55 p.

A symposium of articles about science and its relation to various other fields: education, public health, economic development, industrial development, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, national welfare.

Building inauguration, Institute of Science and Technology. Manila, 1956. unpagged.

Presents a historical account of the Institute's development.



Annual report of the Institute of Science and Technology for fiscal year July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957. Manila, 1957. 32 p.

The Library of Congress is now on mailing list to receive all publications issued by the Institute. In exchange for them they would like to have a full file of the Southern Asia Accessions List.

10. WYCLIFFE TRANSLATORS. A group of people who are making a significant contribution to the Philippines in the field of languages are the Wycliffe Translators. In America there have been established for a number of years at the University of Oklahoma, and a few other universities, what are called Summer Institutes of Linguistics. One of the underlying purposes of this Institute is to train people in the basic principles of linguistics, plus training, intensive training in a particular language, with the view that the person will then go to the field to do actual translation work in that language.

To tackle a number of the languages in the Philippines which have never been reduced to writing and to improve on other existing translations, there has been established in Manila a Summer Institute of Linguistics in the Philippines. When visiting the Institute for the first time, I met Mrs. Lawless who told me about some of the work which is being done throughout the Philippines. At present, according to a map showing the distribution of their personnel throughout the Philippine archipelago, there are over 60 persons studying and translating 30 or more languages--most of which have never been handled before by language people with a careful scientific analysis. It appears to be a policy that these Wycliffe Translators are young married couples who are located out in the area where the language is actually used by the people. As a result, at the present time they have these "husband and wife teams" on the large islands of Luzon to the north, Mindanao to the south, and the small, slender island of Palawan to the west. The languages being studied by these language specialists include: Ivatan, Atta, Isneg, Agta, Kalinga, Gaddang, Ifugao, Inibaloi, Ilongot, Zambales Negrito on or near the Island of Luzon, Kalamian Tagbanua, Batak, Tagbanua on the Island of Palawan, Maranao, Manobo, Binokid, Mamanwa, Agusan Manobo, Dibabaon Manobo, Mansaka, Ilianen Manobo, Tagabili, Cotabato Manobo, Bilaan, Kalagan, and Subanun.

At the headquarters of the Wycliffe Translators, which is located at the Institute of Linguistics, I received from Mrs. Lawless and Mr. Wolfenden the following publications:

Ifugao vocabulary, Manila, 1958. 179 p.

A simple word list, not a dictionary in the traditional sense of the word, of the Guhang dialect of Ifugao, the language of over 50,000 mountain people who are well known for their construction of the unusual rice terraces in Mountain Province. The introduction carries a succinct summary of the orthography, organization and grammar of this Ifugao dialect.

Primers prepared for use with various languages in which various Wycliffe Translators have done work.

Bilaan primers, 2, 3, 5	Ivatan primer 1
Bilaan literacy chart	Tagabili primer 1, 3
Ifugao primer 2	
Isneg primer 1	

Studies in Philippine linguistics, by Members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (Pacific Branch) Sydney, University of Sydney, 1958. 82 p. (Oceania Linguistics Monographs no. 3)

Compilation of language studies done at the Summer Institute at the University of North Dakota and other universities, pertaining to various languages in the Philippines.

Intensive Tagalog conversation course, by Elmer Wolfenden and Rufino Alejandro. (Manila, 1958). 109 p.

The product of a joint project of the Institute of National Language and the Institute of Linguistics. An intensive six weeks course with 90 lessons. Divided into two parts: conversation and grammar.

Bibliografía de obras generales y especializadas del Instituto Lingüístico de Verano. Junio 1955. Glendale, California, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Box 870, 1955. 47 p.

Designed primarily for the Institutes held in Mexico and other countries of Latin America.

Mansaka survey, by Gordon Svelmoe, Ernest Richert, and David Thomas 1957. (Mimeographed).

Results of a two weeks survey to ascertain the dialect differences of Mansaka and Mandayan in the Davao Province.

Partial neutralization of PMP reflexes in Western Bukidnon Manobo, by Richard E. Elkins. 1957. 5 p. (Mimeographed)

Phonemes of the Inibaloi dialect, by David Huey. 1957. 9 p. (Mimeographed).

The phonemes of Tagabili, by Alice Lindquist, Vivian Forsberg and Alan Healey. 1957. 20 p. (Mimeographed).

Upon inquiry I was given the addresses of two other Summer Institutes:

Summer Institute of Linguistics (Mr. David Thomas, one in  
Boite Postale 347 charge.)  
Saigon, Vietnam

Dr. James Dean  
Summer Institute of Linguistics  
Airjura via Lae  
Territory of New Guinea

One may learn more about the Wycliffe Translators by reading a book review in the Reader's Digest, August, 1958: "Two thousand tongues to go."

11. NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL. At the National Economic Council, Padre Faura Street, a number of good publications were received which will be of value to economists. First, about the make-up of the Council: it is comprised of three Offices: Office of National Planning, the Office of Foreign Aid Coordination, and the Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards.

I met these three persons: Mr. Isidro S. Macaspal, the Acting Director

of the Office of National Planning; Miss Anita A. de la Fuente, Administrative Officer of the Council; and Mrs. Isabel O. Sabater, Officer in charge of Statistical Publications.

The publications received from these various Offices are listed as follows:

Three-year program of economic and social development (FY 1959-60 to FY 1961-62). Adopted by the National Economic Council on January 2, 1959. Manila, National Economic Council, 1959. 171 p. Endeavors to outline a systematic approach to the solution of the economic problems in the Philippines. Chapters deal with: finance and foreign exchange; fiscal and foreign exchange policies; the various development programs: industrial, agricultural, public works or services, trade and commerce, education, health, foreign aid and technical assistance, scientific and technical development; and concludes with nearly 20 pages of recommendation.

The five-year economic and social development program. for FY 1957-1961. Adopted by the National Economic Council on January 3, 1957. (Manila, 1957). 237 p. Divided into six parts: future goals and present position; public investment; public policies relating to the private sector; fiscal and foreign exchange implications of the program; recommendations; the role of private enterprise. A lengthy supplement and many appendices with charts and statistical tables conclude the publication.

National Economic Council annual report for the fiscal year 1957-1958. Manila, 1958. various paging. Each of the three constituent Offices of the Council summarize their activities for the year. The report is well organized and summarizes the various projects now in progress.

Statistical services of the Philippine Government, July, 1957. Rev. Ed. Manila, National Economic Council, Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards (1957). 61 p. Presents a description of the statistics collected, processed, and published by the various government agencies. As the central coordinating point of all statistical offices, the Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards of the National Economic Council, gives an inventory of all statistics and statistical publications issued by the Philippine government.

The Philippine statistical survey of households. Bulletin, October 1956 to October 1957, Series no. 3, labor force. Manila, 1958. 62 p. Brings together the results of four surveys of households as related to the labor force, and gives an idea of employment and unemployment trends in the Philippines during the year under survey. Various economic, social and other elements are reflected in the statistical data.

The statistical reporter. Manila, National Economic Council, Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards."



Published quarterly. Vol. I, no. 1--January 1957. Includes articles on a variety of subjects: Prices received by farmers; 1956 survey of manufactures; some characteristics of the economically active population; nutrition survey of 189 households in two regions in the Philippines; Some aspects of taxation income in our developing economy; The demographic situation in the Philippines. No. 2 of each volume gives an analysis of the national income.

Before leaving Library of Congress was put on the mailing list to secure this last named serial and all other publications issued by the Council.

12. PUBLICATIONS OF THE CENTRAL BANK. While in Manila a communication was received about the need for certain publications as issued by the Central Bank of the Philippines. So off to the Central Bank I went to locate them. I had asked the Bureau of Printing, also the Bureau of National Libraries about them, but neither one had copies or knew where to get any except at the Central Bank. Here again is this same problem about the need of a centrale government book depot.

Upon my arrival at the Bank I was directed to Mrs. Fanny Cortez-Garcia, who impressed me as being a most efficient person. In the first moments together I learned that she was a Special Assistant to the Governor of the Bank and Head of the Department of Economic Research, that she had served at the United Nations for two years in New York and while in America had come to the Library of Congress while in Washington and hence took a real personal interest in my request. Upon showing her the titles of the publications desired, she said they were especially published by the Governor Miguel Cuaderno, Sr. but that she would secure copies for me. She left the room for no longer than ten minutes, and returned with those requested and other publications. These are the titles:

Guideposts to economic stability and progress, a selection of speeches and articles of Miguel Cuaderno, Sr., Governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines, 1955. 325 p.

Divided into two principal parts: the economic problems of underdeveloped areas, and the economic problems of the Philippines. In a sub-section dealing with economic policies of the Philippines a number of chapters are given to a discussion of the Bell Trade Act.

Austerity, an instrument of national policy, by M. Cuaderno, Sr. Manila, Privately published, 1958. 5 p.

An address given at the University of the East.

Impact of the European currency moves on the Philippine economy, by M. Cuaderno, Sr. Manila, Privately published, 1959. 9 p.

When and to what extent may deficit financing of economic development be resorted to? by M. Cuaderno, Sr. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1955. 17 p.

Letter to the Lions (1953) on monetary policies, by M. Cuaderno, Sr. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines, 1953. 33 p.

A lengthy reply to a speech delivered by Mr. Salvador Araneta before the Lions convention in which the monetary policy of the Monetary Board of the Central Bank was severely criticized. An enclosure is entitled "Economic policy", a speech of Governor Cuaderno at the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines.

The meaning and purpose of international reserve, by M. Cuaderno, Sr. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines, 1956. 12 p.

Financing of economic development with particular reference to the Philippines, by M. Cuaderno, Sr. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines, 1952. 34 p.

Upon giving me these publications secured in this special manner, she called in the Head of the Publications and Information Section in the Department of Economic Research, Mr. Jose V. Sapinoso, and asked him to supply me with all other publications issued by the Bank, and to have the Library of Congress placed on their mailing list. Sample copies of the following serials were given to me in order to check and see if the Library of Congress has any gaps which should be filled:

Central Bank news digest. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines. Weekly. Vol. 11, no. 13--March 24, 1959.

This particular issue contains President Garcia's budget message to the Fourth Congress of the Philippines, installment three. A valuable section of the weekly is entitled "Domestic news," which includes notes of value to the economist.

Central Bank economic indicators. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines. Published semi-annually. Vol. 10, no. 1--June, 1958. Provides detailed statistical data on money and banking, credit and investment, foreign exchange transactions, international trade, public finance, production and construction, prices, employment and wages.

Statistical bulletin. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines. Published quarterly. Vol. 10, no. 3--September 1958.

Carries the same principal divisions as used in the publication Economic indicators noted above. The last issue of each quarter is usually the statistical appendix to the Bank's annual report.

Annual report. Manila, Central Bank of the Philippines.

The ninth annual report, 1957, includes chapters on a over-all review and recommendations, general economic survey, balance of payments, public finance and fiscal policy, monetary and credit policy, Central Bank as fiscal agent, financial condition and results of operation.

Central Bank of the Philippines, 1949-1957. Manila (1957). 32 p.

Gives a brief historical sketch from the time it was founded as a result of the Central Bank Act in 1949. Describes by text and graphs the functions of the Bank.

Act establishing the Central Bank of the Philippines. (Republic Act no. 265). Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1958. 54 p.

The 142 sections of the Act provide the establishment and organizational set-up of the Bank; the means of payment, guiding principles of monetary administration; instruments of Bank action; functions as fiscal agent; privileges and prohibitions; and transitory provisions.

13. BUREAU OF CENSUS PUBLICATIONS. On the floor below where the Beyer Collection is housed, the Bureau of Census is located. The Director was out, so I talked with Mrs. Laura V. Madamba, Chief of the Research and Publications Division. As I looked at some of their publications I could see that the Library of Congress was receiving some of them, but just to make sure that we were receiving all of them, I received a list of the publications issued by the Bureau of Census. This can be checked at the Library of Congress, and then missing titles can be ordered later. This list is on the back cover of the latest issue of their Journal of Philippine statistics. This was sent to the Exchange and Gift Division in the Library of Congress for checking and ordering.

One copy of each of these two new publications were secured because I knew that extra copies could be used at the Library of Congress:

1956 annual survey of manufactures. Volume I--Series 2. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1958. 240 p.

A joint publication of the National Economic Council and the Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

Yearbook of Philippine statistics, 1958. Volume IV. Manila, Bureau of the Census and Statistics, 1958. various paging  
Selected sections of the compilation include statistics on population, immigration, education, crimes and offenses, labor force, prices, business enterprises, banking and finance, transportation and communications, agriculture, forestry and mining, construction, foreign trade, vital statistics.

14. ICA PUBLICATIONS. Learning in other countries that ICA is publishing many publications, I talked with Mr. Arthur Hudson at the ICA Headquarters in Manila about the materials which they are issuing related to the Philippines. It is possible that they may be secured in Washington, but to make sure that these valuable studies, reports and surveys are at the Library of Congress, I secured the following items in Manila:

Increasing industrial productivity. Manila, 1959. 49 p.

The 1958 annual report, 4th in a series, of the Industrial Development Center, a joint project of the National Economic Council of the Philippines and the U. S. International Cooperation Administration.

• Summary report on metallurgical investigation of Philippine nickeliferous ores to International Cooperation Administration and the Philippine Bureau of Mines, covering period September 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958. Albany, Oregon, Bureau of Mines, 1958. 57 p.

Presents findings of the U.S. Bureau of Mines which made tests of the ore deposits on Nonoc Island, Surigao Province.



Higher industrial production. Manila, 1958. 53 p.

The 1957 annual report of the Industrial Development Center.

Joint P.I.-U.S. economic development program and other foreign aid programs. Manila, National Economic Council, Office of Foreign Aid Coordination, 1958. 109 p.

Following a statement about the historical background to U.S. aid to the Philippines, information is given about dollar aid and peso support. These projects are discussed: agriculture and industry, manufacturing, mining and other industries, public works and transportation, health, education, public administration and labor, community development.

Teaching guide in poultry management, by Oleen Hess, Roque C.

Pacariem, and Harold L. Kugler. Manila, 1958. 189 p.

A guide prepared to assist teachers in agricultural schools in teaching better methods of poultry production under Philippine conditions.

The rural Philippines, by Generoso F. Rivera and Robert T. McMillan.

Manila, 1952. 217 p.

A survey which tells about the social and economic conditions of the people living in Philippine villages, with particular emphasis on selected aspects of the population, group life, cultural facets, and natural resources of the rural Philippines. Charts, pictures and statistical tables support the text throughout.

An economic and social survey of rural households in Central Luzon,

by Generoso F. Rivera and Robert T. McMillan. Manila, 1954. 179 p.

Discusses several major factors which for a long time have threatened the economic and political stability of the rural peoples in the large Island of Luzon, with the conclusion that land tenure problems appear to overshadow all other problems found in the rural scene.

Progress in public health in the Philippines. Manila, 1958. 106 p.

A joint report of the Philippine Department of Health and the Health Division of ICA, which shows the important relation of public health to the overall economic development of the Philippines.

The 6th milestone; ICA and education in the Philippines. (1958)

343 p.

Covers three main areas of Philippine education: vocational education, general education, and the University of the Philippines. The voluminous six-year summary concludes with nine specific recommendations which affect education in all its phases.

Mass communications in the Philippine Government. (Manila, 1958)

70 p.

A survey made to find out how the government could plan better its public relation program to meet the people who the government serves.

These are the Philippines, by Jose P. Suarez. (n.d.) 44 p.

A handy booklet which touches on many subjects related to the Filipino way of life, presented in brief compass: languages and dialects, history, government, Filipino woman, family system, superstitions, literature, national heroes.

What can a man do? A Philippine adaptation of a work by Arthur Goodfriend, by E. L. Cross. Manila, 1954. 88 p.

Working together. (n.d.)

An ICA booklet telling about the various cooperative projects carried on in the Philippines under the U.S. aid program.

Philcusa in-service training on requirements and supply. Manila, Philcusa, 1955. 152 p.

Proceedings of a seminar held under the auspices of the Philippine Council for U.S. aid, designed to acquaint the various U.S. Philippine projects with the procedures to be followed related to the procurements and handling of the various materials.

United States aid and the Philippine economy. n.p., n.d. 23 p.

A mimeographed work issued by ICA in Manila which gives the historical background of the whole American aid program in the Philippines; the administration of the joint program; status of the economic and social development program; and a summary of the accomplishments in the various projects.

Post report, ICA, Manila. Manila, 1958. 51 p.

Designed to provide information for Americans coming to Manila to serve in the ICA program. Tells about housing, recreation and social life, food, clothing needed, community facilities, transportation and communication, health conditions, customs regulations and finances.

15. UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LIBRARY. At the University of the Philippines I conferred with Gabriel Bernardo and Mrs. Verzosa and I learned a great deal about the bibliographical activities which are going on in that institution.

First, they had some more documents to send to the Library of Congress:

Philippine Library Association Committee on Bibliography. Minutes.

Minutes from the 18th meeting (January 27, 1951) to the 30th meeting (August 11, 1951).

(Note: According to the records at U.P., the minutes of the first 17 meetings were sent to the Library of Congress.)

Philippine Library Association Committee on Bibliography and the Executive Board of the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines, Minutes.

Minutes from the first joint meeting of these two bodies (September 1, 1951) to the 9th joint meeting (May 10, 1952).

Bibliographical Society of the Philippines, Minutes.

Minutes from the 10th meeting (June 7, 1952) to the 63rd meeting (December 20, 1958).

These above three documents show the gradual development of the Bibliographical Society out of the Philippine Library Association.

List of books and pamphlets cataloged in the main library. Quezon City, University of the Philippines, 1958-  
Bi-monthly. No. 1--June-July, 1958.

Entries are grouped by broad subjects along the outline suggested by the new general education curriculum; general books; social sciences; physical sciences; biological and related sciences; humanities; applied science and technology.

A complete set of this publication nos. 1-4, were secured. All succeeding issues will be sent to the Library of Congress as issued.

Then I was informed about the bibliographical projects which are in progress at the University Library. When they are published, they will be sent to the Library of Congress. The names of the projects are these:

Classified catalog of Filipiniana collection at the University of the Philippines Library.

To be completed soon. Will also include index.

Union list of series in all libraries of the University of the Philippines.

To appear in 1959 or early 1960.

Union list of books on Southeast Asia,

Will include the libraries of these institutions: University of the Philippines, Far Eastern University, University of the East, Ateneo, Santo Tomas, and possibly Silliman.

A checklist of Philippine government documents, 1917-1949.

This is a Bibliographical Society project done at the University of the Philippines. Will be indexed. A supplement 1951-1958, is now in process of being compiled. The 1950 list was published by the Library of Congress.

Bibliography of Jose Rizal.

Consists of Rizal's own writings, writings about him, and an index of pictures of Rizal available in the University of the Philippines Library up to December 1957.

A catalog of copyrighted books and periodicals.

In three parts: 1945-1949; 1950-1955; 1956-1960. A project of library science students in course on book selection and bibliography.

Philippines national bibliography.

Will cover the years from 1900 to 1958. At present the items up to 1900 are intact, and are estimated to be about 10,000 items. The compiler, Gabriel Bernardo, desires information on Philippine imprints from 1900 to 1941. All possible catalogs of this



period were lost in the Philippines. He also said that there was no bibliographical list of Philippine imprints from 1906 to date.

Gabriel Bernardo showed me two bibliographical publications which he will try to secure and have sent to the Library of Congress:

Filipiniana in Jesuit libraries in Philippines. Quezon City, Ateneo University.

Up to 1954 there were 6 installments.

Location in Manila and Quezon City of printed materials pertinent to the history of the Philippines, 1750-1900.

Covers: University of the Philippines Library, Ateneo Library, Bureau of National Libraries, and the U. S. Embassy Library.

Rosa Vallejo had prepared a complete list of all the publications of the University of the Philippines available on exchange. The carefully organized list, divided into five parts, give the titles of serials, monographs, pamphlets, catalogs and announcements, and miscellanea. The full bibliographical entry is given for each item.

#### 16. INSTITUTE OF ASIAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

At the University I met Professor Cecilio Lopez, who aided me in selecting Tagalog publications eleven years ago. He has been associated with the University of the Philippines for many years, and is now the head of the Institute of Asian Studies at the University of the Philippines.

He had a number of publications for me, and they included the following:

U.P. Institute of Asian Studies. Catalogue, 1957-1958.

" " " " " Catalogue, 1958-1959.

The development of music in the Philippine Islands, by Francisco Santiago. Quezon City, University of the Philippines, 1957. 22 p.

List of graduates with graduate degrees and titles of their theses, compiled by Cecilio Lopez and Aurora R. Roxas. Quezon City, University of the Philippines, Social Science Research Center, 1957. 108 p.

An annotated bibliography of Philippine social sciences. Volume 1: economics, by Alejandrino G. Hufana and Rony V. Diaz. Quezon City, University of the Philippines, Social Science Research Center, 1956. 525 p.

An annotated bibliography of Philippine social sciences. Volume 2: (Part 1): Sociology, by Reginaldo F. Arceo, under supervision of Cecilio Lopez. Quezon City, University of the Philippines, Social Science Research Center, 1957. 153 p.

While at the Institute I met Mrs. Ellen Capiz, an American born negro who took her work in Chinese studies at the University of Chicago. Among the matters I discussed with Mrs. Capiz are these:

1. She told me about the large collection of Chinese books which she had secured from the Chinese Government in Taiwan, and which are being used at the Institute, and said that she would like to have some help from the Library of Congress with reference to this collection. I suggested that the following be sent to her: samples of the Chinese catalog cards prepared at the Library of Congress; also, that information about the price of LC cards of cataloged Chinese materials.
2. To aid in cataloging materials at the Institute, the following Library of Congress publications were requested:

Rules for descriptive cataloging in LC (1948 and 1949)

Studies of descriptive cataloging. (1946)

LC subject cataloging division, by Nella Jane Martin. (1948)

3. Both Professor Lopez, the Head of the Institute, and Mrs. Capiz, would like to have a full set of the SAAL as an aid to their bibliographical work.
4. Information was given about the microfilm and photostat services of the Library of Congress, and a printed price list of photoduplication services at LC would be a good thing to have out here at the Institute when they desire to have Chinese or any other materials duplicated at the Library of Congress.
5. Like a number of persons who are handicapped because of currency regulations when it comes to buying books abroad, inquiries were made about Unesco book coupons. Full particulars in printed form should be sent to the Institute about the purchase and use of these Unesco coupons.

17. STATISTICAL CENTER OF U.P. In the same building where the Institute of Public Administration is located, the University of the Philippines has another service to the public which came about as a cooperative effort with the United Nations: the Statistical Center. The purpose of the Center is to train statisticians both for government service and in private enterprise.

At the Center I conferred with Mrs. Carmen Villar-Rosal, who provided me with complete sets of two publications issued by the Center:

News Bulletin. Vol. 1, no. 1 appeared in July, 1956, and only six numbers were issued in all when the serial was discontinued. Vol. 1 concluded with no. 3; and vol. 2, no. 3 was the last one ever issued.

Special Reports. Vol. 1, no. 1 appeared in February, 1957, and was issued irregularly until it concluded with vol. 2, no. 2 in August, 1958. Only five issues comprise the set; vol. 1, nos. 1, 2, 3; vol. 2, nos. 1 and 2.

To the best of my information, the Center is not issuing any publication at the present.

18. Labor Education Center at U.P. At the invitation of Dr. Posey of ICA, I was invited to speak to a group of people at the Labor Education Center which is sponsored by the University of the Philippines. They wanted to have information about publications from the various countries of Southeast Asia and how they might go about securing publications related to the field of labor as

published in Southeast Asia. Specific actions were taken in these ways:

I gave them a list of the bookdealers in the various countries, which I will enlarge and send at a later date.

I advised them to purchase official publications since they have the money, rather than to try to secure them on exchange. This is particularly true when they do not have anything to offer in exchange.

A copy of the 1953 travel report of my trip to Southeast Asia was requested, and a stray copy will try to be secured somewhere when I return. To have a copy of the purchase order sent to them from the Order Division at the Library of Congress.

To have sent to them from the Order Division at LC the names of the Library of Congress bookdealers in Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Korea, Japan, Taiwan and Hongkong.

The contact person at the Center is the librarian by the name of Miss Teresita O. Galicia, U.P. Labor Education Center Library, 547 Herran Street.

Miss Galicia of the Labor Training Center of the University of the Philippines gathered together a number of publications for the Library of Congress--much more than I expected. These are the titles:

Economic Bulletin. Bi-monthly. Vol. 1, no. 1--Sept.-Oct., 1958.

Released by the Research and Publications Sections of the Labor Education Center, University of the Philippines, 547 Herran St., Manila.

Endeavors to furnish economic data which might aid both management and labor for a better understanding of their problems. Collective bargaining is the subject of articles in the early issues.

The LEC News Letter. Bi-monthly. Vol. 1, no. 1--May, 1955.

Changed its name with the no. 5 issue of vol. 3, Jan.-Feb., 1958, to The LEC Workers' Education Bulletin. Published by the Labor Education Center of U.P., with headquarters at 547 Herran Street, Manila.

A full file was received, with exception of no. 2 of vol. 1; Carries articles in the field of labor leadership and labor education.

Annual report of the Labor Education Center, University of the Philippines, for the fiscal year 1957-1958. Manila, 1958. 33, 5 p. Information about the 327 labor unions in the Philippines.

On labor-management relations. Manila, Labor Education Center, 1958. 28 p.

Five addresses relating to labor in the Philippines.

On university and labor. Manila, Labor Education Center, 1958. 22 p.

Philippine labor laws (a worker's guide). Manila, Labor Education Center, n.d. 17 p." (IEC Bulletin Series, no. 1)



Asian seminar on workers' education. (Manila, Labor Education Center, 1958.) 17 p.

Directory of key establishments in the Philippines, in selected non-agricultural industries employing five or more workers during 1955.... Manila, Department of Labor, 1956. 554 p.

A detailed classified directory of all non-agricultural industries listed by industry, by province, and by name of establishment. Cross indices are used to locate names of firms in the various lists.

19. CENTRAL PHILIPPINE UNIVERSITY. Located in the Central Visaya Islands, this school was founded in 1905 as a trades school for poor Filipino boys, and even though it has developed into a college and later a university with hundreds of students and with many departments offering a variety of subjects, this idea of reaching out to help the less fortunate youth to gain an education has never been lost.

During the two days I was at the Central Philippine University I stayed at the residence of President and Mrs. Larsen, and I met Alfredo Catedral, the Dean of Education, whom I had not seen for over 25 years.

Among my appointments was one with Mr. Demy P. Sonza, an Assistant to the Public Relations Officer. He is now a student at C.P.U. but is one of those unusual students who has come to the front because of his ability and interest in doing research. He is the one responsible for a certain publication on Rizal, the great Filipino hero and martyr. Stemming from his own interest and knowledge of Rizal, he had other students write various articles on various aspects of Rizal's life. The result was a publication which has been issued by the University. This was among the publications which he gave me:

Rizal, versatile genius, written and published by the students of Rizal, Central Philippine University, edited by Demy P. Sonza. Iloilo City, 1958. 198, 52 p.

Interpretations of 24 facets of the personality of Jose Protasio Rizal Mercado y Realonda, as a contribution to Rizaliana by the "Students of Rizal," a student organization at Central Philippine University. Part 2 comprises a collection of the sayings of Rizal.

The stirred pool, by Demetrio P. Sonza. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1955. 111 p.

A book of poems which takes its title from the last poem.

Besides the two publications noted above, Mr. Sonza also gave me two unpublished manuscripts:

Philippine pearl: a dictionary of Filipino best quotations, by Demetrio P. Sonza, Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1959. 296 p. (Unpublished manuscript)

Consists of sayings from numerous Filipino writers together with Filipino proverbs. Classified alphabetically by subject.

Eclipse at sunrise, by Demetrio P. Sonza. 1959. unpag. (Unpublished manuscript).

A novel, which in the words of the author: "is a story of the fight for supremacy between the world's two opposing ideologies in post-war Philippines. A story of communist infiltration and subversion that led to the 'Hukbalahap' Movement aimed to overthrow the Philippine government; how poverty and discontent on the part of the masses and misgovernment, inefficiency, and graft, and corruption on the part of the government administration helped the Movement's growth until it had become a great threat to democracy."

Orlando M. Hernando, the Legal Counsel of C.P.U. and one in charge of University publications, provided me with all publications issued by the University. They are as follows:

CPU Bulletin. Monthly. Vol. "1, no. 4--February, 1959. Published by the Office of Public Relations, Central Philippine University, Iloilo City.

Tells about significant activities at the University and about the faculty.

A complete file of this new publication will be sent to L.C.

The Central Echo. Monthly (?) Vol. 23, no. 10--January 31, 1959. Official publication of the student body of C.P.U., Iloilo City. Includes articles of some depth, especially those appearing special numbers. A complete file will be sent to LC.

Half a century of service: souvenir journal of the golden jubilee year. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1955. 91 p. Valuable as a source about the historical development of the institution and biographical sketches of its leaders.

The plight of our educational system, by Vicente G. Sinoo. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University Press, 1959. 10 p. An address delivered at the commencement exercises of Central Philippine University, 1959, in which an appraisal is made of the current educational situation in the Filipino schools, with particular reference to teacher training.

Speakers bureau. Iloilo City; Central Philippine University, 1959. 23 p.

Biographical sketches of faculty members of the University.

1958 annual report to the Board of Trustees of Central Philippine University, by Almus O. Larsen. Iloilo City, 1958. 10 p.

Central Philippine University bulletin. Catalogue number, 1958-1959. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1958. 183 p.

Handbook for faculty and staff, 1958-1959. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1958. 54 p.

Student handbook, 1958-1959. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1958. 71 p.

1958 annual commencement exercises, March 22-27. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1958. 27 p.

1959 annual commencement exercises. March 14-April 4. Iloilo City, Central Philippine University, 1959. 27 p.

Mr. Hernando also informed me that the University is about to come out with a new publication. The committee is now in the process of choosing a name for it. It is to be a journal of a scholarly nature in which articles on various subjects as written by the faculty and other writers will appear. He will inform me about the title selected and when the first issue is to appear. They plan to make it a quarterly.

Miss Elizabeth Chambers, the Librarian at C.P.U. gave me information about the following serial and monograph publications:

The journal of history. Vol. 6, no. 2--1959. Published by Philippine National History Society. 1679 Azcarraga St., 202 Maria Dolores Bldg., Manila.

Bulletin of the Philippine Historical Association. (Buletin ng Samahang Pangkasaysayan ng Pilipinas) No. 1--July, 1957. 1938 Taft Av. Rex D. Drilon, editor. Manila.

The Philippine statistician. Vol. 7, no. 3--Sept. 1958. Official Journal of Philippine Statistical Association, 18 J. Nieto, Paco., P. O. Box 3223, Manila.

Philippine Association Business Review. Monthly. 304 MRS Bldg., Plaza Cervantes, Manila.

The Philippine Tax Journal. Vol. 4, no. 3--March, 1959. 1679 Azcarraga St., Manila.

Philippine Educational Forum. Three times a year: July, November and March. Vol. 8, no. 2--November, 1958. Published by Philippine Women's University.

A card file is kept of all the titles to the theses written at the University, and I turned up the cards of those for which I would like to have a typed list. This will be sent to me at the Library of Congress. When it is received, steps will be taken to have some of the theses microfilmed.

20. SILLIMAN UNIVERSITY. Through the courtesy of my host, Dr. Robert Silliman, the Vice President, the first place I visited at Silliman University was the Library. There I met Mr. Felicisimo S. Decenteceo, the Reference Librarian, and Miss Ruth M. Raterta, both of whom showed me the Filipiniana Collection which they have been able to assemble since the war--everything which they possessed before the war having been destroyed. I inquired if a list of this Filipiniana Collection had been made, and to my surprise the typed list was produced immediately. They have a number of very good items which are rather rare because they have made special effort to purchase as many pieces have been available. A carbon copy of the list was asked for, and was received with full corrections made up to date. This list can be used to check our holdings at the Library of Congress, and then microfilm copies of desired books be requested later on.

Mr. Gorgonia D. Siega, the Acting Librarian, showed me one publication which



had not been sent to the Library of Congress, and which will be of real value to researchers on Southeast Asia:

Guide to Philippine periodical literature. Dumaguete City, Silliman University.

Quarterly. Issues unnumbered, but first issue which appeared was for January-March, 1956. Complete file secured includes 4 issues for 1956; none were issued in 1957; and two numbers issued so far in 1958; and none in 1959--making a total of six numbers so far. The latest issue lists 23 Philippine periodicals from which articles are selected. Arranged on a dictionary style giving primarily subject and authors.

Other serial publications issued at Silliman are as follows: Silliman Journal. Quarterly; Sands and Corals. Annual; Silliman Alumni Bulletin. Quarterly; The Sillimanian Magazine. (monthly?)

A person who put me next to a number of publications of the University was Antonio S. Gabila. He supplied the following:

Silliman University general catalogue. announcements for 1957-1958. Dumaguete City, Silliman University, 1958. 104 p.

Besides the general information given in most college catalogs, it tells about the College of Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Law, Nursing, Theology, Music. Also the high school and elementary school operated by the University.

Student handbook (rev. ed.) 1957-1958. Dumaguete City, Silliman University, 1958. 83 p.

A survey of Silliman University. Dumaguete City. Philippines. 1954-1955. New York, Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 1956. 140 p.

May be referred to as the Fenn Report on Silliman, as named after the person William P. Fenn, who headed the education survey team. Provides chapters about this educational institution's history, its educational program, the university library, the faculty, the student body, university hospital, administrative procedures, and religious program. The chapter on the library is very short and appears to be weak. There is no one chapter with recommendations but proposals for action are distributed throughout the report.

Golden jubilee souvenir program. 23-28 August. 1951: 50 years of achievement in Christian education, 1901-1951. Dumaguete City, Silliman University, 1951. 60 p.

Silliman University Presidents' Conference. November 8-13. 1958. Dumaguete City, Silliman University, 1958. 8, xlii p.

Account of the proceedings of the Third Conference of Christian University Presidents sponsored by the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia. Represented were Presidents from Hongkong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Taiwan, Korea. One of the longest papers deals with "General education at Silliman University".

Silliman University, faculty and staff manual. Revised edition, May, 19579

Minutes of the Board of Trustees, March 16-18, 1959. Dumaguete City, Silliman University, 1959. 69 p.

Contains among other things the annual report of the President of the institution.

Dr. Agaton P. Pal, a graduate of Cornell in rural sociology, told me about the community development program which is being conducted by Silliman University. Two publications which tell about this barrio development program have been issued by Silliman--one is a reprint and the other a monograph:

Silliman University Community Development Program, by Lewis S. C. Smythe and Agaton P. Pal. (Reprint from The Silliman Journal, vol. 4, no. 3, third quarter, 1957).

Experimental design in the Silliman University Community Development Program, by Lewis S. C. Smythe and Agaton P. Pal. Dumaguete City, Silliman University, 1958. 92 p.

Composed of six "work papers" written primarily for the use of the staff workers in the Program and for the University Committee on Community Development. Describes, among other things, the five approaches employed to bring about barrios improvement: the modern farmer approach; the farmer's friend approach; the church community service approach; the community school approach; and the community study group approach.

21. SAN CARLOS UNIVERSITY. At San Carlos University, a Catholic institution which was established many years ago, I met the Rev. John Vogelgesang, the Acting Librarian. While talking to him and the person who keeps the exchange file records, it turned out that they had some confusion in their thinking about the Exchange and Gift Division at the Library of Congress and the U.S. Book Exchange.

When inquiring about what publications were published in Cebu, it came out that a person in the University Library is now preparing a Bibliography of Cebuano publications. This compilation is being made in response to a request made by the Bibliographical Society of the Philippines. When it is completed or is issued in provisional form, a copy will be sent to the Library of Congress.

When inquiring about current publications published in Cebu, he recalled one book dealing with the Bisayan language, and he made a copy available to the Library of Congress on exchange. It is entitled: Elementary grammar of the Bisayan language, by Rev. A. Van Odiijk. Cebu City, Sacred Heart Mission Society, P.O. Box 239, 1957. (revised edition).

22. BAGUIO. It was a one hour flight to Baguio, but only the last 10 minutes was unusual: when we flew over the rugged mountains as we approached Baguio. Within this short span of time, I could look down and see the gold-producing mines which are located in this part on the Island of Luzon.

During the parts of two days I was in this cool hill station, I stayed at the residence of the American Ambassador, physically located on a high point overlooking the rugged mountains. The house is also a historical place of

significance in recent Philippine history. It was in the large drawing room on September 3, 1945, that Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the Supreme Japanese Commander in the Philippines, formally surrendered to Maj. Gen. Edmond Leavey. On one whole wall is a large oil painting depicting the occasion: showing the men on both sides of the table at the time of the signing. A copy of the surrender paper is also shown. In the dining room nearby is the long table and the chairs used for the official signing.

Gen. Yamashita occupied room no. 5 when he was there for the signing ceremony. That is the room which I occupied. So, I suppose it should be said that I slept in Yamashita's bed.

Although nothing was available in the bookstores of Baguio, I did find help from Lawrence Wilson, who has been a resident of Baguio for many years and knows about a number of publications issued in that area--the Mountain Province. One book he made available to me was a study he published recently:

The skyland of the Philippines, by Laurence L. Wilson. Baguio, 1956. 191 p.

Besides giving a short history of Baguio, and the Mountain Province, most of the book deals with the life and customs, and folklore of the Bontoc, Ifugao and other hill peoples.

Other publications received in Baguio were:

Sapao. Lt. Governor Hale of Kalinga. a study in American colonization, by Laurence L. Wilson. (Reprint from University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies, vol. 5, no. 2, April, 1956.)

Biographical sketch of one of the early Lt. Governors among the Kalinga people in northern Luzon.

The evolution of the Mountain Province, a study in acculturation. (Baguio, 1956.) 46 p.

Short treatises various aspects of the mountain people near Baguio: their cultural skills and education, economic life, family and social patterns, legal concepts and practices, religious concepts, pagan thoughts.

The impact of Christianity upon pagan culture, by Laurence L. Wilson. (Baguio, 1959) 9 p.

A paper read at the Baguio Religious Conference no. 2, January, 1959.

Baguio religious acculturation conference. (Baguio, 1958) 49 p.

Includes papers on: The function of religion in society; Philippine acculturation in historical perspective; Bible translation in relation to cultural differences; The main factors of resistance to cultural change in Ifugao land.

The following information was given to me by Laurence Wilson about these Philippine periodicals or serials:

The Provincial news digest. (Manila) Vol. 5, no. 13--March 26, 1959. Weekly. A report on provincial editorial opinion. Director: F. B. Zaldariaga, P. O. Box 3579, 311 May Bldg.



Midland Courier (Baguio) Weekly.

The Mountaineer (La Trinidad) Published by Mountain Industrial Co.

The Mountain breeze (La Trinidad) Published by the National Agricultural School, La Trinidad, Benguet, Mountain Province.

Philippine sociological review (Manila) Official organ of Philippine Sociological Society. Vol. 6, no. 1--January, 1958.  
Editor: Arturo R. Tanco. 516 Roman Santos Bldg., Plaza Goiti.

Other references given to me by Wilson were these:

Philippine tales and fables, by Manuel and Lyd Arguilla. Manila, Philippine Art Gallery.

Baguio and Mountain Province in the making from 1901-1955, ed. by Lararo P. Gutierrez. Baguio, Summer Capital Publishing House.

A Sagada dirge, by Alfredo Pacyaya. Baguio, Baguio Colleges.  
A Sagada Igorot ballad, by " " " "

Stories of the Bontoc Igorot people in Alab, by Eleanor C. T. Moss. (1954) (Sagada Social Studies)

The material culture of Sagada, by W. H. Scott. Sagada Mt. Province, St. Mary's School, 1954. (Sagada Social Studies, no. 2)

Mr. Wilson agreed to keep me informed of publications as he hears about them in the Baguio area. Also, I requested that he get in touch with the following mining companies for any reports which they might issue. Baguio is very close to the gold mining area of the Philippines, with these companies active: Benguet; Baguio Gold; Filex; Lepanto.

23. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. At the Bible House I talked with the General Secretary, Angel B. Taglucop, and the Business Manager, Walter Groesbeck, and they said that they would send their publications to the Library of Congress on an exchange basis. Mr. Groesbeck supplied me with the publications which have been issued since 1953. These included no New Testaments or Bibles, but a good many portions of the Bible which have been published either for the first time or by revision in these languages of the Philippines: Bicol, Cebuan, Binukid, Ilocano, Ibanag, Ifugao, Pampango, Hiligaynon, Tagalog, Tiruray, Subanen, Tausug and Maguindanao. I was also informed that the Society will publish materials in 1959 in these languages: Samareno, Bilaan, Western Bukidnon Manobo, Palawano, Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampango, Kankanaey, Yakan, Libonganon Manobo, Binukid and Margosatubig Subanen. When these publications are issued in these various languages, they will be sent to the Library of Congress by the Bible Society here in Manila.

A mimeographed publication given to me by Groesbeck, entitled Memorandum, 7th Session of the Advisory Council of the Philippine Bible House, November 19, 1958, contains a good summary of the work and program of the Bible Society.

24. UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST IN THE PHILIPPINES. At the United Church of Christ in the Philippines, I met the Recording Secretary, Faustino P. Quiocho,

who supplied me with a good number of publications which will serve as primary source material for any one<sup>man</sup> doing research on religious trends and developments in the Philippines:

United Church Letter. Vol. 1, no. 1--November 1954. Monthly.

A complete file secured for the Library of Congress. 939 Highway 54, Quezon City. Published by United Church of Christ in the Philippines.

Report on the fifth biennial convention of the Association of Christian Schools and Colleges held in the Philippine Christian colleges, Manila, on December 30-31, 1957. Manila, United Church in the Philippines, 1958. 145 p.

Includes four addresses by four educational leaders in the Philippines about Philippine education.

Minutes of the fourth biennial general assembly of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. Los Banos, Laguna. May 17-23, 1954. (Manila, 1954) 179, 24 p.

Minutes of the fifth general assembly.... Baguio City, May 21-27, 1956. (Manila, 1956) 269 p.

Minutes of the sixth general assembly.... Manila, May 13-20, 1958. (Quezon City, 1958) 382 p.

These above three documents provide a voluminous amount of information about the activity and proceeding of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. Includes a complete list of all officers, the committees, reports of all committees, and decisions made by the assembly.

Minutes of the executive committee of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. (Manila). Published semi-annually. The following were secured for the Library of Congress: Nov., 1953; Dec., 1954; June, 1955; Nov., 1956; May and Dec., 1957; and Dec., 1958.

Provides actions taken by this important religious body in the Philippines.

Constitution of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. (Quezon City, 1959) 20 p.

By-laws of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines. (Quezon City, 1959) 35 p.

The United Church of Christ in the Philippines. 1959. Leaflet.

All of the above were given to the Library of Congress, not necessarily on exchange, because in the future all publications will be sent to the Library of Congress with the only obligation being that the Library of Congress pay the postage charges.

Another publication issued by the United Church was a priced publication:

That they may be one, a brief account of the United Church Movement in the Philippines, by Enrique C. Sobrepena. Manila, United Church

of Christ in the Philippines (1954?) 140 p.

Includes an account of the historical development of the United Church. Also, a directory of the Protestant Churches in the Philippines. Documents are also included.

25. PHILIPPINE FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES. At the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, Mr. Vigilia had assembled all the books relating to the Philippines which the Federation has published. It is a mixture of religious books like hymnals, religious conferences in Philippines, the rural church, plus folk songs, literacy materials, and grammars. The titles are as listed below:

Our family, its customs and traditions. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, n.d. 21 p.

A symposium which discusses the Filipino family characteristics as inherited from the past and trends as determined by modern life. One section was prepared by the Committee on Filipino Family Life Patterns of the National Family Workshop, entitled "Concepts, practices, and patterns for Filipino families."

Seekers of the way, Christian and the religions of Southeast Asia, by L. Elbert Wethington. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1956. 28 p.

Includes brief studies on Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity which appeared as articles in the Filipino Christian youth magazine.

United Christian witness for rural Philippines, edited by Cornelio M. Ferrer. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1955. 71 p.

The official report of the National Christian Rural Life Conference of the Philippines, held in December, 1954. Includes information concerning cultural change in the rural Philippines.

Rural rehabilitation and Christian work in the Philippines, by Cornelio M. Ferrer. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1957. 14 p.

Addresses itself to the problems which face rural Protestant missions in the Philippines.

The Christian family in changing East Asia, edited by Rajah B. Manikan and Irma Highbaugh. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches (1955) 2 199 p.

Official report of the East Asia Christian Family Life Seminar-Conference held in Manila in November, 1954, as sponsored by the International Missionary Council and the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches.

Population of the Philippines by religion. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, (1949). 4 p.

Organized by provinces and religious faiths.

The Lord's acre plan on the Philippine scene, Cornelio M. Ferrer. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1956. 10 p.



Philippine folk songs, songs of the Visayas, collected and arranged by Priscilla V. Magdamo. (Dumaguete, Silliman University, (1958). 6 vols.

A compilation of folks songs gathered by a faculty member of Silliman University's School of Music, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, as collected during field trips made to Panay, Samar, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Negros. Music accompaniment plus the vernacular words and English translation are included. A valuable foreword precedes the set.

Planting rice, arranged for mixed chorus and Cappella, by Gil Cosselmon and Priscilla V. Magdamo. Dumaguete, Silliman Music Foundation, n. d. 8 p. (SMF choral series).

Filipino folk songs, collected and arranged by Mrs. Emilia S. Reysio-Cruz; harmonized by Professor Francisco Santiago. Manila, Community Publishers, 1950. 37, 5 p. Bi-lingual.

Dandansoy, for mixed chorus and piano... by Peregrino T. Aledia. Dumaguete, Silliman Music Foundation, n. d. 14 p. (SMF choral series)

Ti himnario evangelico. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1958. various paging. Ilocano language.

Magna buhay na awit. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1955. various paging. Hohol hymnal.

Ang bagong himnario... Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1958. various paging. Tagalog hymnal.

A brief introduction to the grammar of the Ilocano language, by H. W. Widdoes. Manila, Evangelical United Brethren Church, 1950. 91 p.

Diwata, a novel, by Magdalena B. Bautista. Manila, n. p., 1958. 406. (Printed by Enriquez Press, 1630 P. Guevarra)  
Story of a Filipino girl who came up from the barrio to success as written by a Filipino authoress.

Rizal as an artist, by Herminia M. Ancheta. Manila, Osoel Educational Publishers, 1948. 93 p.

Ang "Filibusterismo" (Karugtong ng "Noli Me Tangere") ni Dr. Jose Rizal... by Mario Odulio de Guzman. Manila, G. O. T. Publishers, 1950. 367 p.  
(Various pamphlets in the Ilocano literacy series)

Mr. Guillermo, the editor of the only periodical issued by the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, had a complete file ready of this periodical:

The Philippine Christian Advance and Rural Fellowship Bulletin. Monthly. Vol. 1, no. 1--September, 1949. Started with title Philippine Christian Advance and later incorporated the Rural Fellowship Bulletin in 1956. A complete file was secured with the exception of these 5 numbers: vol. 2, nos 1, 4, 5; vol. 4, no. 2; vol. 7, no. 3.

Substantial articles about the Protestant Churches and their development in the Philippines.

26. OIL COMPANY PUBLICATIONS. Some oil companies issue many valuable surveys and reports, so I went to Shell House, 1330 Dewey Blvd., where I met Mr. A. W. Deller, the Public Relations Officer. He made available to me these publications:

Survey of the activities of Shell in the Philippines. 1957.

Manila, Shell Company of the Philippines, 1958. 26 p.

Popular booklet which tells in an appealing manner the ways in which a petroleum company shares in the economy and various aspects of Filipino life.

Road map of the Philippines. Manila, Shell Company of the Philippines (1958)a

Provides in booklet form strip maps of various islands in the archipelago, showing cities, municipal boundaries, barrios, roads, railroads, airports, and maps of the principal cities.

Road map of the Philippines. Manila, Shell Company of the Philippines (1959).

A wall map, about 36" x 48". Scale 1: 1,500,000. Provides in color a map of the entire archipelago, showing roads, cities, mountains and numerous other features.

At Caltex (Philippines), Padre Faura St., a young, alert Filipino by the name of G. D. Arceo gave me these Caltex publications:

Philippines touring guide. 40th edition. Manila, Caltex (1959). 320 p.

Besides providing strip maps, detailed descriptions of the highways and what may be seen as one travels in the Philippines. It also serves as a directory for many useful facts wanted by the traveler.

Juan's almanac for the year 1959. Manila, Caltex, 1959. 58 p.

Contains short articles on a variety of subjects: Philippine medicinal plants; Upland rice; Soybean; The Ramon Magsaysay award; How to grow cacao seedlings; Philippine IGY participation.

Roadmap of the Philippines. Manila, Caltex (1958).

Presents in a handy booklet style the roads on all the principal islands of the Philippines. City maps are also included.

27. BEYER COLLECTION. A call on Professor H. Otley Beyer, whom I have known since my first visit to the Philippines, gave me about an hour when I

learned more about the famous Beyer Collection in anthropology. He told me that plans are under way to have someone start the classification and organizing the "Beyer Collection" so that it might be moved eventually to the University of the Philippines at Quezon City.

A publication which people have waited for many years is the article by E. Arsenio Manuel of the Department of Anthropology of the University of the Philippines which gives an excellent detailed description of the famous "Beyer Collection". The article is entitled: "The Beyer collection of original sources in Philippine ethnography," and it appeared in Association of Special Libraries in the Philippines Bulletin, vol. 4, no. 3-4, Sept.-Dec., 1958. A reprint of the article was received for the Library of Congress for special binding.

When talking with President Vicente Cinco of the University of the Philippines, I expressed my concern that the Beyer Collection had not been moved yet to the University of the Philippines and that nothing had been done to prepare a bibliographical control of the material. He knew about the problem, and shared my concern. He said that space would be available in the Liberal Arts building as soon as the building for Public Administration was completed, and that ought not to be too far off.

28. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. Through the assistance of William King, a missionary, and Knute Nander Meer, a Ford Foundation student in Cebu, I was able to secure a complete file of a publication published in Cebu which tells a great deal about Cebu City and Cebu Province:

Cebu City Hall Reporter. Issued twice a month by the Office of Public Information, but from January to June, 1959, will be issued only once a month. Vol. 1, no. 1--July 4, 1957.

Provides information of a varied interest: besides the news and notes about the city government achievements and actions, there are biographical sketches, statistical data about population and voting in elections, historical data about the city and the province.

Information about another publication, but not the actual publication, was received:

The Power (Tacloban City)

The issue I saw was vol. 9, no. 2--Aug.-Sept., 1956. It is issued by-monthly by St. Paul's College in Tacloban City on the Visayan Island of Leyte, and carries good articles about various aspects of the Visayas. Feliciano C. Bautista is the author.

Only one book of any value was purchased in Cebu:

Great Filipino speeches, by Nicolas V. Pacifico. Cebu City, privately published, 1955. 378 p.

Contains over 50 speeches by outstanding Filipino Presidents, Senators, and other national leaders, the majority being recent and thus express contemporary thought on current issues. The first speech is that of the late President Magsaysay when he took the Presidency in 1953. A supplement contains the



Two important documents were secured from a couple of Embassy officers in connection with my work. One was from Mr. Tull, who provided me with a very extensive list of serial publications issued in the Philippines. The other publication is entitled: List of authorized private schools and courses, school year, 1958-1959, as of June 9, 1958. (Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1958. 275 p.)

The reason why I requested this list was because it is utterly impossible for me to visit all educational institutions here in the Philippines during my stay here. Upon my return I will check the entire list and then make recommendations in connection with institutional exchange.

After the Bibliographical Society meeting was over I had an opportunity to talk with Mr. David Hamm, of the Dansalan Junior College. He gave me a copy of an unusual item: Maranao-English Dictionary (Dansalan City, Philippines, Madrasa Press, 1952. 93 p.) of which he is the joint author. Based in some measure on the publication by Frank C. Laubach prior to the war, this book has two purposes: to help Maranao students of Lanao Province to learn English; and to help others who come to the province to learn the local dialect.

Comment is a Filipino publication which was called to my attention when I first arrived in Manila. Later I received a complete file of it through the kindness of Carl Lande, a SSRC research student doing research here in the Philippines. The full particulars of the publication are as follows:

Comment. Quarterly. No. 1--October, 1956. Irregular. Published by Alberto D. Benipayo, 864 Extremadura, Sampaloc, Manila.

Complete file of the first 7 issues were procured. A few selected titles from the first 7 issues: The university and the fear of ideas; Academic freedom in the Philippines; The Filipino intellectual's dilemma; Basus, our freedom or security; Carlos Bulosan, gentle genius; A symposium on nationalism; The Marxian notion of "class"; Aglipay and the 1896 revolution; Forum on the foundations of contemporary Filipino culture; Forum on economic nationalism; Filipino political parties and politics.

### A POSTSCRIPT

This account was written for the purpose of aiding libraries, research centers, and individual scholars who are truly interested in the publications which are published in the countries of Southeast Asia.

Valuable as this summary account might be to the Southeast Asia bibliophile, I am fully aware that at the same time it would be extremely dull to other persons who desire to learn about the fast moving current events in various areas of Southeast Asia, the exotic ways and customs of these peoples, and the colorful traditions which are so different from the West. All of this kind of information and personal experiences were deliberately cut out in order not to ~~intermix the~~ principal purpose of the account and not to exceed the space allotted for the publication.

It is my plan to set down in another form at a later date the information which I gathered in my observations from Rangoon to Manila, and from Chiangmai to Jogjakarta: observations and impressions related to U Nu's stepping down and U Ne Win assuming power during my stay in Burma; the racial and social elements which make the struggle for a truly federated Malaya so difficult to achieve; the events which brought about the transition of Singapore from a Colony to a State; the activities of the United States foreign aid programs in Laos, Vietnam, and Thailand; the continuing drive in Indonesia against illiteracy; the trends in postwar activities and developments in Christian missions in most Southeast Asia countries; the shaky economic conditions in the Philippines and Indonesia, and their black money markets; the continuing political struggle of Indonesia to regain West Irian; the postwar educational developments in Thailand; the very interesting handicraft industries: the silversmiths, the lacquer ware workers and the weavers at Chiangmai, the artistic creators of the exquisite batik cloth in Djakarta, the carvers of teak wood and mother of pearl in Rangoon, the artists of oil painting on black silk in Saigon, and the makers of rice straw pictures in Malaya; and numerous other experiences which were not permitted to flow into the pages and thus give it more color, warmth and life.

However, a special effort has been made to outline ways and means whereby books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals published in Southeast Asia may be procured, and thus aid in the worthy cause of Southeast Asia studies in America. If this purpose has been fulfilled, it will have been worth the hundreds of hours given to the writing of the daily journal while enroute through Southeast Asia from which this abridged account was prepared.

